

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1904.

NO. 52

## PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

### WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

#### Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Aug. 15—Butter firm at 18c; no offerings and no sales. Last week 17c; last year 19c. Output of the week, 783,300 lbs.

Mrs. Anna Kelly of Chicago is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Charles Thorn spent Friday and Saturday of last week in Chicago.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnstable on Wednesday, Aug. 10, a daughter.

Mrs. Jacqueth, of Shebanee, Ill., is visiting at the home of Mrs. Phoebe Ames.

Rev. Wm. C. Cleworth spent the first part of this week at Riverside and Evanston.

J. J. McDougall and family are spending a couple of weeks camping at Grass Lake.

Mrs. Percy Chinn and little daughter of Kenosha are spending the week with relatives here.

Mrs. Francis Bourn and daughter of Chicago spent the fore part of the week with friends here.

Miss Ruby Drom of Genoa Junction, Wis., is visiting with her many Antioch friends this week.

Wrote to Alden, Biding & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

Mr. Paul Fairman and friend of Chicago came out on their wheels on Saturday and spent Sunday with Ira Boylan.

Miss Mollie Howe and Beth Kennedy of West Pullman, are spending a couple of weeks with Mr. E. Hierdt, north of town.

Wm. Bartlett left last week for an extended visit with relatives at his old home at Plymouth and Concord, New Hampshire.

Miss Eva Becket of Chicago spent the latter part of last and the fore part of this week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hoyeradt.

It is now almost time for school to open and the place to buy pencils and tablets is at the News office at prices that can't be beat.

We have a party of land seekers going to Northern Wisconsin about the 25th. If you want to go with the crowd let us know at once. James & Johnson.

Mr. Rufus Thayer and family of Oswatimie, Kansas, is visiting with his brother, Gideon Thayer and other relatives in this vicinity.

The ladies of the Fox Lake Cemetery Society will meet with Mrs. Fred Hook on Wednesday afternoon, August 24, 1904. Visitors cordially invited. Tessie Nelson, Secretary.

The ladies of the Sand Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. H. P. Miller, Wednesday afternoon, August 24. Visitors cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Fred Hucker, Sec'y.

The village streets are being graveled. It was needed very badly. Now if the people would have pride enough to cut the weeds in front of their places it would be an improvement.

Mrs. Charles Barber has put in a complete stock of dressmakers findings and supplies and her customers will get the benefit of a liberal discount on all linings and supplies.

J. T. Buckner, Deputy U. S. marshal of Chicago, has been spending the past week the guest of Ben Hoyeradt, and in the meanwhile Ben has been on his good behavior.

Mr. Ernest Altschuler, of Chicago left for his home on Saturday after having spent the past two weeks at the home of Mr. N. Weindel, north of town. While here Mr. Altschuler succeeded in making the catch of the season when he took an eight and one half pound pickerel from Cross Lake.

An addition to the Zoo, north of the News office, arrived Tuesday night in the shape of a black horse colt, with white face and one white hind foot. As soon as tents and the usual circus paraphernalia can be secured Ellis says he will start out on the road. Sightseers were numerous all day. The colt has been named Buster Brown.

Miss Addie Schaffer is spending this week in Chicago, selecting her new fall stock and on her return, about August 24, she will be prepared to show the ladies of Antioch and vicinity all the newest and latest creations in the line of fall millinery. Her stock will also consist of a complete assortment of misses and childrens hats, caps and bonnets. Modrning hats and bonnets a specialty. All orders quickly filled.

W. H. Osmond was over to Richmond Monday, looking over his farms.

Pearl and Gladys Wilnot, of Chicago, are visiting Pearl and Lillie Horton.

Cornelius Coon, of Waukegan, was in Antioch Sunday, calling on old friends.

J. C. James, Jr., went to Belvidere on Thursday morning to attend the Senatorial convention.

Mrs. Geo. Blackburn and her daughter Ruby and son Merrill are visiting at J. C. James, Jr.

Miss Libbie Webb and lady friend, of Chicago, were here over Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Webb returned from a trip to Oklahoma on Tuesday evening, and reports the crops in that section to be in a flourishing condition.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Chas. K. Anderson, of Chicago, and Miss Lelia Williams, of this place, at the M. E. church Saturday evening, Aug. 20.

Nate Crowley, Ward Bloss and Walter Dexter attended the G. A. R. encampment at Boston this week. They expect to take an extended trip through the state of New York before returning.

On Sunday the pastor will preach both morning and evening at the M. E. church. Sunday School and Epworth League will be held at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to the meetings.

Mrs. and Mrs. B. F. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fillweber, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wells, of Antioch, and Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Cowley, of Woodstock, were at Zion City Friday and report having been shown through the different institutions and spent the day very profitably.

#### Weber-Chinn.

On Wednesday of this week occurred a quiet wedding at the home of Mrs. Isabelle Chinn on Victoria street, when her daughter Harriette Isabelle Turner Chinn was united in Holy Matrimony to Martin J. Weber, of this place.

The bride was becomingly gowned in silk Maline over white China silk and the groom wore conventional black. At eight o'clock Rev. Cleworth, in the presence of only the immediate family of the bride, repeated the impressive ceremony that made them man and wife. After the congratulations were over an elegant wedding feast was served, after which the young couple took the nine o'clock train for Chicago and expect to take a short trip through southern Wisconsin before returning.

Miss Chinn is a well known and popular young lady who has many friends here, having lived in this vicinity nearly all her life. Mr. Weber, formerly of Kenosha, is also a resident of this town, having been employed in the News office for the past five months. While here he has proved himself to be a straightforward upright young man deserving the many friendships he has gained during his stay among us. The News with their many friends extend to them most hearty congratulations and the best wishes for a long and happy life.

#### Cheap Rate Excursions.

On August 9 and 23 and September 13 and 23, the Frisco System has a special round trip Homeseekers Excursion to all points in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, all points in Arkansas which are regular homeseekers destinations and points in parts of Kansas, Texas and Louisiana.

The fare for the round trip is \$20.00. If you are considering a change in your home this is an exceptional change for you to visit these points and personally inspect these great opportunities for cheap homes.

You can get information in detail by calling on or addressing Geo. E. Webb, Local Immigration Agent, Frisco system, or A. Hilton, G. P. A. St. Louis. 1f

#### Teachers' Annual Institute.

The Lake County Teachers' Institute will convene at Waukegan on Monday, August 22d, at 10:00 A. M. and continue in session five days. Good instructors have been secured and an excellent program will be offered.

Thursday will be School Officials' day and Directors, Trustees and Treasurers are earnestly requested to be present.

The next examination for teachers' certificates will be held August 27. F. N. GAGGIN, County Sup't.

#### Hickory Harvest Picnic.

The Hickory annual harvest picnic will be held in Taylor's grove at Hickory, one-fourth mile west of Hickory Corners, on Tuesday, August 23, 1904. Everybody invited to attend and spend the day. Good speakers have been engaged for the occasion, and there will be singing and amusements of various kinds that will interest all who attend. Dinner will be served on the grounds.

## ARE BURNED AT STAKE

### TWO NEGROES AS MOB'S VICTIMS

#### Military Guards Are Overcome and Murderers of Family of Five Put to Torture by Fire

Dragged from the courtroom at Statesboro, Georgia, in which they had but a few moments before been sentenced to death and taken from a company of state troops bearing rifles that were not loaded, Paul Reed and Will Cato, negroes, were burned at the stake Tuesday by a mob.

The lynchers secured their victims after a hand-to-hand fight with the soldiers, in which several of the latter were wounded. Ten other negroes, held in jail as suspects, have been placed under a strong guard because of fears that the mob may try to lynch them also, and re-enforcements of militia have been ordered but.

Reed was taken down one stair way with a rope about his neck and Cato down another, both pleading for their lives. By this time the crowd numbered 500 persons. The doomed men were dragged out, the crowd shouting and cheering along the road way leading to the Hodges homestead, the scene of the negroes' crime.

The negroes were made to seat themselves on a log. They were told they had but a short time to live and that they should confess. Reed was the first to speak. He confessed, implicating other negroes, as he had in the courtroom. He denied, however, that he had taken an active part in the murder.

Cato answered incoherently. The crowd moved across a field to a strip of woodland. Several men climbed to branches and called for ropes.

"Burn them!" "Burn them!" shouted the crowd. Cato begged to be shot or hanged, saying he was innocent; that he had had no part in the crime. Some of the more humane wanted to grant his request, but they were in the minority. The rest wanted to inflict the same death upon the negroes that they had inflicted upon the Hodges.

A member of the mob made a speech, recounting the horrors of the crime. This inflamed the crowd to the burning pitch. To a large stump twelve feet high the men were chained with their faces to the executioners.

Then a wagon load of pine wood was hauled to the spot. It was piled around the men and ben gallons of kerosene was thrown over it.

A photographer was present, and the crowd was cleared back that he might get several views of the men bound to the stake and ready for the burning. Then followed an awful scene. Frenzied cheers rent the air as the mob, almost crazed, saw the flames creep toward the blacks.

As the match was applied to the pyre one of those in front asked Reed if he wanted to tell the truth before he died.

"Yes, sir; I killed Mr. and Mrs. Hodges," he replied.

"Who killed the children?" he was asked.

"Handy Bell," came the response as the flames leaped upward, and further questioning was impossible in the wild tumult. The spectacle was frightful. As the flames touched Reed's naked oil-soaked skin he twisted his head around in an endeavor to choke himself and avoid the fearful torture. Only once did he complain. He said: "Lord, have mercy."

Cato screamed in agony and begged that he be shot. His heavy suit of hair, which was oil-soaked, was almost the first thing the flames ignited, and groaning, while the hemp rope became a collar of fire around his neck, a thrill of horror ran through the more timid of the spectators.

Before the flames had quenched Cato's life the rope was burned in two and his head swung from side to side as he endeavored to avoid the fiery tongue. By effort almost superhuman he writhed under the close locked chains. For only about three minutes was he visible to the crowd before the great pile of faggots made a wall of flame which the wind whipped around on Cato's body and hid him from view. He was the first to become unconscious and was perhaps the first dead.

As Cato's head swung to and fro some of the more excited members of the party threw lightwood knots at it.

When it was seen that the men were dead the crowd began to disperse. A large number remained behind however, piling on more fuel until both bodies were burned except the trunks. Others employed themselves in thrashing out the fire, which spread along the dry streaks of pine needles.

Late in the afternoon, after the last member of the mob had left the scene, hundreds of persons who in nowise had participated in the affair went to the scene and remained until long after night fall, picking up whatever souvenirs they could find. Conspicuous among the crowds were a number of small boys.

The murder of the five members Hodges family, for which Reed and Cato were

lynched was an extremely brutal crime. The head of Mr. Hodges was crushed in as though struck with an axe. The head and body of Mrs. Hodges showed marks of violence, the body of the little girl was horribly mutilated but the other two children showed indications of being burned while asleep.

Cato and Reed had been sentenced to be hanged September 9, the nearest date the law would allow, after having been found guilty of killing the Hodges family July 28. Hodges his wife and little girl were slain with an axe, and their house was burned over their bodies, two other children being burned while asleep. Since the proceedings of the trial began the mob had been threatening but it was thought that the prompt manner in which the cases were disposed of might avert a lynching.

The forenoon had passed quietly. The crowd assembled about the courthouse was not so large or threatening as formerly.

In the trial of Reed little delay had been caused. At the conclusion a sentence was passed and the prisoners were hustled into the witness room where a strong guard of military was mounted over them.

In the corridors the agitation began. The spectators left the court room and from the lawn outside many entered the hallways. Shortly before one o'clock the crowd was addressed by a tall man who seemed to inflame it greatly. He called on those about him to follow him.

#### Rules Governing Antioch Dist. School

The following are extracts from a set of rules and regulations adopted by the Antioch High School Board, to be in force the coming school year.

Pupils whose parents or guardians reside outside of the school district may be admitted to their proper departments of the School by paying in advance the following rates of tuition:

High school,	per month	\$3.00
Grammar room,	"	2.50
Intermediate room,	"	2.00
Primary room,	"	1.75

Tuition must be paid to the Township Treasurer three months in advance and a receipt for the same must be presented to the Clerk of the Board who will then issue a card to be presented to the Treasurer who will admit the pupil to classes.

Any pupil guilty of injuring or defacing any school property shall pay in full all damages and shall be liable to suspension and prosecution.

Any pupils who shall not give due attention to personal cleanliness and neatness may be sent home to be properly prepared for school.

No teacher, or pupil, shall be allowed to carry or use tobacco on the school premises.

Children or persons not in school may be prohibited from engaging in games or associating with pupils on the school premises.

Pupils shall not assemble on the school grounds before the ringing of the first bell in the morning.

Pupils coming from the country may come into their respective room before the ringing of the first bell in the morning. No pupil shall be dismissed before the close of school except at the written or personal request of parent or guardian.

Any pupil having been absent or tardy shall be required to bring a written excuse from parent or guardian, and any pupil forging an excuse shall be suspended.

School will open on the 5th day of Sept., and we hope to see every one in the district, of school age, in attendance. Nothing will be left undone to make this the banner school year for the village of Antioch, and to accomplish this, we ask the co-operation of every one in the district to unite with us in working for the best interest of the school.

Yours truly,

WM. TIFFANY,  
C. M. CONFER,  
JOHN WELCH,  
Directors.

#### Port Arthur on Fire.

Port Arthur is on fire. Added to the horror of the awful bombardment the Japanese have concentrated on the beleaguered garrison, flames now are sweeping the town. According to a dispatch to a news agent from Tokio, a big oil warehouse was set ablaze last night by a shell, and the position of the besieged is so desperate that the Japanese have urged them to surrender. The flames are reported to be spreading. The chief danger lies in the fact that the fire may communicate with the powder magazines.

In conjunction with this news comes the report from St. Petersburg that the garrison's ammunition almost is spent. With little ammunition for the guns and a great part of the Czar's army withdrawn from the trenches to fight the flames, military experts believe the final assault will take place at once, if the demand for surrender is denied.

#### Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion.

The Lake County Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion will be held at Grays Lake, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 25 and 26.

## OPENING WESTERN RANGE

### GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE HOME-SEEKER

#### Ranches Being Sold to Farmers at Cheap Prices and the Cattlemen Are Leaving

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—Conditions in the great ranch land country of the Southwest were never in better shape for the homeseeker and investor, says Mr. S. A. Hughes, General immigration agent of the Frisco System, who has just returned from an extensive trip through Texas, and viewed the country in the interest of the thousands of immigrants the Frisco System expects to carry on its excursions during the next three months.

These ranches are being generally cut up and sold out in small tracts to farmers from the East and North at reasonable prices, and the opportunity for making money because of the future increase of these lands was never better.

The Frisco System has been carrying about twenty-five hundred homeseekers into the cheap land districts along its line each month for the past two years, and the other southeastern roads have been doing nearly as large a business. Consequently it is safe to say that Oklahoma, Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas have increased at the rate of ten thousand settlers a month. Principal invasion has been to the ranch lands came from Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

In recent years the cattlemen have been feeding their cattle in pens and fattening them on crops grown by farmers, hence it is no longer necessary to devote the grass products of twenty acres of land to fattening one steer. Cattlemen have no further use for the land, and are selling it at prices of from \$3 to \$15 per acre. Land in the cattle country has advanced at the rate of fifteen per cent each year.

The Northern and Eastern farmers who have bought this ranch land and began to cultivate the soil, have all made money. One man near Corpus Christi bought a tract of ranch land at \$15 per acre, and put it out in Bermuda onions. Two years later he sold \$11,000.00 worth of onions from 18 acres.

In Greer county, Oklahoma, land sold at \$5.00 an acre two years ago, but since the Frisco System Land and Immigration Association commenced to develop it, prices have jumped to \$15 to \$25 per acre. Farmers are raising a bale of cotton, or 33 bushels of wheat to the acre in that section. One of the richest sections of Oklahoma just now being made a central point for homeseekers, is Woods county in the Eagle Chief Valley. Only a few years ago this valley was a vast cattle range, but is now a thickly settled and prosperous farm community; itself a splendid example of the passing of the Western Range Country.

In Western Kansas a few years ago there were only grass-hoppers, bad houses, and waving fields of buffalo grass. Most of these huts were deserted. Today prosperous farmers live in modern homes in this same country—they raise bumper wheat crops, and the cattle country has been turned into a modern garden of Eden. Thousands of Eastern and Northern farmers will testify to the ranch district of Western Kansas as a money making country for the homeseeker.

One of the finest countries in the whole ranch land district of the southwest lies along the coast of Southern Texas. Here a few years ago millions of acres lay in single tracts and hundreds of thousands of Texas steers roamed at large, feeding on the luxuriant grasses. But the attention of the Northern farmer has been called to the coast country of Texas, as a fruit and vegetable growing country, and to the wonderful opportunities in growing rice. Land suitable for rice culture in the El Campo district has jumped from \$5 to \$50 an acre in three years, although there are many tracts of land in the El Campo district yet to be bought at less than \$50 and which will yield big profits in the near future.

Up to six years ago the culture of rice was comparatively unknown in Texas. There is a rice area at the present time of five million acres tributary to the Brazos, Colorado, Trinity, and Rio Grande rivers. It is estimated that about eight hundred thousand acres of these lands have been purchased in the past five years by rice farmers and investors.

North Texas has enjoyed a heavy immigration in the last three years, and particularly in this true of the territory traversed by the Fort Worth and Rio Grande division of the Frisco System.

A new stretch of ranch land now being opened to the public lies along the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico road. This soil is especially adapted to truck farming. This is known as the "Brownsville district" and the country is watered by artesian wells. On the famous Santa Gertrudis ranch comprising 1,200,000 acres, there are about 70 artesian wells. This property belongs to Mrs. King who has consented to have it sold out in small tracts. Eager

investors are after it, knowing that with increased facilities, the country will soon develop into a modern Garden of Eden.

Ranches in the central part of Texas, owned by cattlemen wishing to retire from the cattle trail, are being sold. Millions of acres lying in a single ranch have been common in Texas during the past, but it is predicted by Mr. Hughes that within five or six years there will be no large ranches in any part of the Southwest, while the population of sparsely settled will increase rapidly, and the price of property will also advance enormously.

#### Trouble at Fort Sheridan.

Charges that the government has been defrauded by the acceptance of partly loaded cars of firewood as full cars, are being investigated at Fort Sheridan. Col. W. H. Miller, the chief quartermaster, is checking up the records.

The charges are made by Isaac Goldberg of Highland Park, and W. A. Proctor of Wilmette. Since they wrote a letter to him a week ago Col. Miller quietly has been examining the witnesses offered by the complainants, and ordered that the wood, which merely has been thrown in a heap, be piled so it can be measured.

William Mockler, agent for the Northwestern railroad at Highwood, has the contract to provide the wood for the post. It is charged that part of the wood was unloaded from the cars as they stood on the siding at Highwood, and that then they were forwarded to Fort Sheridan, where, the complainants assert, they were checked off as full loads of fifteen cords each.

As witnesses of the unloading before the cars reached the government reservation Proctor offers the names of William Cummings, postmaster at Highland Park, W. A. Fletcher, John Seifert, Andrew Schindler and John Abelineki. Mockler, the contractor, declares Goldberg is trying to make trouble because he also was a bidder for the contract.

#### Obituary.

Dr. David B. Taylor, of Millburn, credited with being the oldest physician in Lake county, died Monday morning, August 1, 1904, at his home as a result of heart failure. Dr. Taylor leaves three children as follows: Mrs. Ione Jamieson, St. Louis; Dr. Ralph, of Lilly Lake, Lake county; Edwin Taylor, of Chicago.

Dr. Taylor was born in Kingsville, Ohio, December 25, 1826, and was educated at Kingsville Academy, Medical Department University of Michigan, and Cincinnati College of Medicine, graduating from the latter in 1869. He taught school in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1850-60, and began the practice of medicine at Ransom, Hillsdale county, Michigan. In 1862 he enlisted in the 18th Michigan Volunteer serving as an assistant surgeon. He removed to Illinois in February, 1863, locating at Antioch; removing to Millburn in 1865. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Lake County Medical Society, Waukegan Post G. A. R., and the Millburn Lodge A. F. and A. M. He was a life long republican, having been one of the founders of that party in southern Michigan. June 15, 1868, he was married to Josephine, daughter of Dr. Thomas Dodge, of Adrian, Michigan, who survives him.

#### Old Settlers' Picnic.

The Kenosha County Old Settlers' Picnic will be held at Paddock's Lake, Thursday, August 25. Dinner in dining hall from 11 to 1 o'clock.

#### PROGRAM, 1 P. M.

Musical selection by orchestra.  
Prayer—Rev. O. P. Christian.  
Vocal Music—Somers Male Quartette.  
Annual Address—Rev. I. W. Corey.  
Vocal Music—Somers Male Quartette.  
The people of adjoining counties are cordially invited to attend.  
Exercises will commence in pavilion at 1:00 P. M. sharp.  
Base ball contest at 2:30 P. M. Salem team against Kenosha Orioles.  
B. H. Stocker, President.  
R. F. Roberts, Secretary.

#### Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly rendered assistance and sympathy in the death and burial of our son.  
Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hook and family.

#### LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	40 00
Corn—70 lbs. ear	20 00/22 00
Hay	\$7 00 @ \$12 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	42 00
Middlings	20 00/22 00
Gluten	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 50
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	\$3 50
Hogs—Dressed	6 75
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	10c
Ducks	9c
Geese	8 1/2c
Chickens—Live weight	6 1/2c



# The Sea Scourge

## CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

A little while passed, and the pirate crew were becoming uneasy. The ship was ever and anon popping away at her bow guns, but none of her shot reached their mark. Laroon stood by the old gunner's side, and ere long he asked him how a bow shot would work.

"I'll try," was Ben's simple answer. And as he spoke he arose and set about leveling his gun. "I'll give 'em a run-in," he said, "he'll be coming, after he had calculated the distance and elevated the piece. He then watched for his opportunity, for he had pointed the gun a little astern to allow for head range. With a keen, steady gaze, he marked the movement of the brig, and when the line of his sight along the gun struck a point about six inches above the ship's foremast, he fired. There was a quick report, a shock, and a trembling of the brig's spars, and then all hands sprang to the rail to see what was the result. The old gunner waited anxiously for the report, and his eye brightened as he saw the ship's men rushing up the forehounds.

"You've hit the foremast just below the futlocks," cried Storms, who had been gazing toward a glass.

"Then we'll try once more in the same place," returned Ben, and thus speaking, he proceeded to reload his gun.

He loaded his gun with the utmost care, putting in an exact quantity of powder, and selecting a shot that would drive home snugly. When all was ready he took his aim with a calm precision, and the expression upon his face told that he meant mischief to someone. And surely he did, for hardly had the smoke cleared away from the sloop-of-war's foremast when it was seen to go over the side, taking with it the main-topgallant-mast and jib-boom.

"That'll do," said Laroon, as calmly as though he had been making some new disposition of the sails.

But the men were not so cool. They shouted with all their might, and when they felt that they had expressed their full feeling they relapsed into their usual quiet and orderly state.

Ben Martin carefully cleaned his gun, outside and in, and then replaced the tarpaulin, while Storms shut up his glass and placed it in its beckets upon the binnacle.

"We'll go to Manila," said the captain. Accordingly the sloop was changed two points further north, and the yards trimmed. Two hours later the sloop-of-war could be discerned, still hampered by part of the wreck of spars that had so summarily fallen upon her.

## CHAPTER III.

Just at evening on the second day of the encounter with the sloop-of-war, the Scourge dropped her anchor in a little cove upon the western coast of Luzon Island.

There was a small village of one-story huts upon the shore, and close by the water, under a sort of bluff, stood quite a respectable house. The people here knew the character of the brig well, for here it was that she took in many of her stores when she wanted them; and here, also, she had a hospital, where many of the inhabitants found places as nurses; for those who were laid up here with wounds and disease generally possessed golden pockets, and could afford to pay for good nursing.

As soon as the sails were all furled, and the deck cleared up, Laroon had his boat manned, and went on shore. It was nearly dark when he reached the little pier which was built out from the beach, and he took his way at once toward the house on the bluff, which was the hospital in question. When he reached the veranda he found the old surgeon—the same who had formerly sailed with him—ready to receive him. The two proceeded to one of the best drawing rooms, where a heavy hanging lamp was already burning, and there they seated themselves. Laroon first asked after the welfare of the sick ones, and he was informed, in general terms, that they were getting along well.

"But how many can you let me have to take away with me?" asked the pirate chieftain.

"Not over five, at the outside," returned the surgeon.

"But I must have more. I have seventy-five men on board now, besides Paul and myself, and I mean to take a short cruise if I can muster the men. There's more gold on shore than there is at sea. Down around the shores of Japan there live a lot of nabobs who own gold by the ton, and I want to feel of 'em. Do you understand?"

"Yes," returned the surgeon, with a sparkling eye, for the thought of such plunder had yet a charm for him. "But can't you make your present force do it?"

"I suppose I shall have to. And you have had no applications from anyone?"

"Ah, yes; I liked to have forgotten. Yes, I had one application, and I guess the fellow is here now. I told him the brig would be in shortly, I thought, and if he would wait he might get a chance."

"Does he know what flag we sail under?"

"Yes."

"How did he find out?"

"From someone who had been with us. He met him in prison, I think he said. I'll send for him at once."

As the surgeon thus spoke he rang a bell which stood upon the table near him, and in a moment more a boy made his appearance.

"Jack," spoke the old surgeon, "you remember that one-eyed fellow who has been here? Well, you'll find him at old Madalene's. Go down there and tell him to come up."

In the course of half an hour the boy returned, and with him the individual in question, who came limping into the room with a gait that promised anything but quickness of movement. The pirate chieftain could not repress a smile as he gazed upon the newcomer, though some more timid might have been frightened rather than amused.

The man was, in every respect, peculiar. He was past the meridian of life—perhaps five-and-fifty—and very slightly bent in form, but not enough to give his back any hump.

In frame he was of medium height when he stood at rest, but whenever he taller when standing upon his right leg alone, that being some two inches longer than the other leg; and this of course gave him a very awkward movement.

But his face was more peculiar still; he had lost one eye—the left one—and the skin about the orbless socket was much disfigured, giving him one of the most sinister looks imaginable. His hair was short and curly, and of a dirty red color, while the face was almost as dark as a Malay's. But he had one redeeming quality; he was stout and powerful in his physical mold, revealing a breast and shoulders and arms of almost Herculean proportions. Next to the repellent looking place where an eye had been lost, which was shrunken and shriveled up, the most peculiar and striking feature of the face was the eye that was left. One would expect to find a light-colored eye with such a head, but it was not so. That single eye was not only of the darkest hazel, but it burned and sparkled with power and brilliancy. But what was it that yet remained of fear or of the brig's spars, and then all hands sprang to the rail to see what was the result. The old gunner waited anxiously for the report, and his eye brightened as he saw the ship's men rushing up the forehounds.

"You've hit the foremast just below the futlocks," cried Storms, who had been gazing toward a glass.

"Then we'll try once more in the same place," returned Ben, and thus speaking, he proceeded to reload his gun.

He loaded his gun with the utmost care, putting in an exact quantity of powder, and selecting a shot that would drive home snugly. When all was ready he took his aim with a calm precision, and the expression upon his face told that he meant mischief to someone. And surely he did, for hardly had the smoke cleared away from the sloop-of-war's foremast when it was seen to go over the side, taking with it the main-topgallant-mast and jib-boom.

"That'll do," said Laroon, as calmly as though he had been making some new disposition of the sails.

But the men were not so cool. They shouted with all their might, and when they felt that they had expressed their full feeling they relapsed into their usual quiet and orderly state.

Ben Martin carefully cleaned his gun, outside and in, and then replaced the tarpaulin, while Storms shut up his glass and placed it in its beckets upon the binnacle.

"We'll go to Manila," said the captain. Accordingly the sloop was changed two points further north, and the yards trimmed. Two hours later the sloop-of-war could be discerned, still hampered by part of the wreck of spars that had so summarily fallen upon her.

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"At the door," returned Burlington, rising to his feet.

Laroon led the way out, and upon the piazza he found quite a respectable sized bag. This the new man threw lightly over his shoulder, and then the two started down towards the pier, Laroon keeping his companion a few paces in advance. Whether he did this through fear, or only from the whim of habit, it were hard to tell.

The boat was found in readiness, and ere long the lame sailor was upon the deck of the craft he had promised to make his home. A hammock was served out to him by the sailmaker, and the second lieutenant gave him a number under the berth deck. But a few of the men were up to see him, and he escaped without being bothered.

Buffo Burlington was thus quartered for such a cruise as his commander might see fit to project, and he certainly looked like one who would hesitate at nothing between the sail-top and the cannon's mouth.

## CHAPTER IV.

On the following morning there was much excitement and curiosity on board the brig. The new man had come on deck, and no one of the crew had ever seen him before.

"He's a queer 'un, isn't he?" remarked one man to another, the two having, with the rest of the crew, been watching Buffo Burlington for some time.

"Aren't he, though?" responded the second man emphatically.

And so the men conversed about the deck, and the morning time the object of their curiosity was slowly stumping up and down the larboard gangway. At length the boatswain piped, and when the men were gathered around the captain came forward.

"My men," spoke Laroon, "you have a new shipmate. Let me introduce him to your friendship and acquaintance. Buffo Burlington—and I hope the acquaintance may prove a benefit to us all."

As the captain moved aft after having thus spoken, the men gathered around their new shipmate, and extended their hands. The whole cast of his countenance was changed in an instant; a warm smile lighted up his dark features, and for the while one might almost have forgotten the wild distortion of his features.

About an hour later Burlington stood by the binnacle as Paul Laroon came up from the cabin. The youth started with surprise as he saw the strange-looking figure, and then cast an inquisitive glance at the captain. Paul understood the silent question, and moving forward, he said:

"This is a new man, Paul—Buffo Burlington."

The man turned quickly towards the youth, and his eye snapped until they sparks seemed to start from it.

"This is our surgeon, Burlington," resumed the captain.

"And your son, I should take it, if I might judge from his looks," returned Buffo, looking first upon one and then upon the other, but particularly noting the countenance of the youth.

The man turned quickly towards the youth, and his eye snapped until they sparks seemed to start from it.

"This is our surgeon, Burlington," resumed the captain.

"And your son, I should take it, if I might judge from his looks," returned Buffo, looking first upon one and then upon the other, but particularly noting the countenance of the youth.

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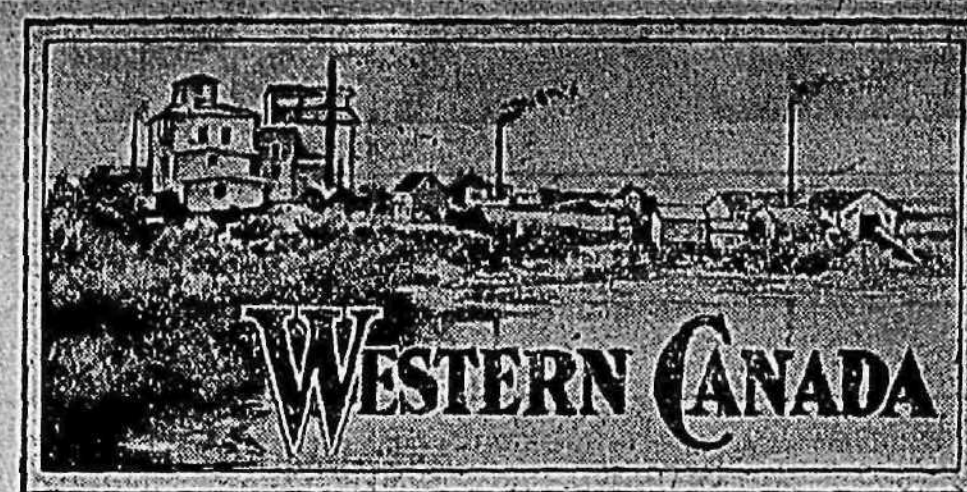
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## Special correspondence:

The old Romans used to say that Gaul was divided into three parts; so is the Canadian Northwest. Gaul's divisions were political; those of the Western Canada's prairies are created by the unerring hand of nature.

Chiefly because of the elevation of the country, the absence of large lakes and rivers, and the operations of the "Chinook" or Pacific ocean winds, which readily cross the Rocky Mountains in Southern Alberta through gaps and passes, the southwestern portion of the Canadian provinces is regarded as somewhat arid, and less fertile than other portions of the country. Although this has been a prevailing idea in the past, it has been left for American settlers, who have invaded this district within the past two or three years, to prove that splendid crops of grain can be grown on the land, which had hitherto been the feeding ground for the herds of cattle and bands of horses that ranged there.

That ranching is carried on most successfully in other portions of the prairie West, just as agriculture is to a limited extent conducted successfully within this district is fully established, but taken as a whole it constitutes a territory above all others most admirably adapted to this particular industry.

The buffalo, bunch and other grasses that grow in profusion in this district and retain their nutritive properties the year round, and the moderate climate of mid-winter rendered such by the Chinook winds preventing any considerable depth of snow at any time, especially fit the district for the peculiar methods of the ranchers—raising his herds the year round in the open country.

While there are no large lakes or rivers in this whole country, there are numerous fast running streams fed the year round by melting snow in the mountains, furnishing an abundance of the coolest and purest water, the best for beast as well as man. The country has at once an abundance of the best of food and drink the year round, a clear sky, but little wet or stormy weather and a favorable climate the year through.

This makes Southern Alberta more especially the most favorable ranching country in the known world, and the enterprise is making most unprecedented headway. Ranchers, however, as well as others, learn that it pays best to raise thoroughbred stock and accordingly the wild herds of scrub horses and cattle are fast giving way to better animals through the importation of thoroughbred males. Just how many ranchers, ranches and horses, cattle and sheep

there are in this district of country at the present time, it is hard to say, as there are no positive statistics available. It is known, however, that the country is settling up fast.

Englishmen and Americans in the western territories are bringing in their herds as fast as they can and leasing or purchasing land in lots from 1,000 to 20,000 acres from the Dominion Government. An idea of the growth of the industry will, however, be gathered from the fact that in 1890 there were but 14,471 head of cattle shipped and sold from the ranches; these figures ran to 55,120 in 1900, and to 100,000 in 1903, averaging \$10 per head for the owners. But it takes a great many ranchers and a large number of cattle to cover an area of 200,000 acres, the area available for ranching in the Canadian Northwest.

It is not at all necessary that large investments should be made at the outset. Many men commenced with small capital and small herds, and have worked themselves into large herds and great wealth. There is still in the country plenty of room for those who desire to go and do likewise.

The Second Part.

The second part of the Canadian prairie embraces the great wheat growing belt of the country, which is easily a half larger than any other in the world. It includes about 150,000,000 acres. As it is comparatively free of broken land, large lakes and rivers about 125,000,000 acres of it can be brought under the plow. Placing a farmer on every half section (320 acres) it can comfortably locate 800,000 farmers or 4,000,000 of an agricultural community. A glance now at what the farmers of the territory are doing will give the reader a better idea of what can be done in this great wheat growing zone. The territorial government reports show that in 1903 there were raised 10,029,140 bush-

els of spring wheat off 837,234 acres, an average of 10.04 bushels per acre; off 440,002 acres of oats there were grown 14,179,705 bushels, an average of 32.17 bushels per acre; 69,007 acres produced 1,741,203 bushels of barley, 24.05 to the acre, and 32,341 acres produced 292,333 bushels of flaxseed, 0.03 to the acre. As but 1,383,434 acres, or a little better than one per cent of the entire wheat growing area of the territories, was under crop, a little figuring shows 13 per cent of the entire country under wheat will raise the 200,000,000 that Great Britain annually requires from outside countries. It is a fairly safe statement to make that in 12 or 15 years the Canadian prairies will be supplying the entire demands of the mother country.

In this part of the country wheat is king, and here it is raised in the greatest possible perfection by a combination of soil and climate in its favor, and the tendency has been to neglect the more laborious branches of husbandry for which the country is equally well adapted.

Free Homestead Land.

There is yet a large quantity of government land for homesteading in this country and as in everything else, "the early bird catches the worm." Those who come first are first served. When it is preferred to purchase railway or other company lands they can be got at from \$5 per acre up. This section cannot be better closed than by showing practically what is made by wheat growing in this district. The average from the first of operations is 20 bushels per acre. Breaking the prairie, as first plowing is called, is, of course, an exceptional expenditure, as when it is once done it is done for all time. This costs about \$3.50 per acre. After the breaking, plowing and seeding—all expenses combined amount to about \$5.25 per acre, that is, if a man likes everything done it will cost him \$5.25 per acre. If he does the work himself

he is earning wages while producing at that figure, now as the average yield is 20 bushels, and the average price 90 cents—\$18 per acre—the difference between the result and cost, \$12.50, is the profit of grain growing year in and year out in the great wheat belt of the Canadian prairie country. If a man has a half section of land and puts half of it, 160 acres, under wheat, which is a very common occurrence, he makes \$1,080 on wheat alone, and should make, if he is a capable farmer enough, out of other crops, sale of cattle, dairy and other products, to keep himself and family the year round besides.

The Third Division.

The third division of this great country lies to the north of the wheat belt, between it and what is known as the forest country. As wheat growing implies the raising of all cereals, that can profitably be raised in the country, the remaining branches of mixed farming are dairying and the raising of farm stock. It must not be supposed that dividing the prairies in this way is saying that any old portion of the country possesses better soil than another, for such is not the case—all districts are equally fertile, but the topography and climatic influences, etc., differ, as well as the conditions for production. Ranching and grain growing are carried on quite successfully in this northern zone; but it is found more profitable to combine all the features of the industry. On account of the land being more broken than in the southern district, though the soil is equally fertile, there are not the same opportunities for extensive operations; and while cattle raising is as profitable here as elsewhere, different methods have to be adopted for their protection, especially in the winter season.

An authority on the subject has stated that agriculture in any country never reaches the minimum of development until the farmers engage at least proportionately in dairying, though the surroundings must always determine the extent to which any feature of the industry may be prosecuted. It is a certainty that of this portion of the prairie country be estimated by its adaptability to dairy farming, even the most skeptical must acknowledge they are unsurpassed in any country in the world. As intimated above, even dairying may be successfully carried on in any corner of the territories, but this zone has everything to recommend it as the ideal spot for this branch of the business.

Several distinct shocks of earthquakes were felt at Woodland, Cal.

President Diaz has said that he may visit the United States during the coming winter.

Fire destroyed the establishment of the Shilbest Mercantile Company at San Francisco; loss \$125,000.

William W. Bradford, chief expert of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, has arrived at Sta. Conset, Mass., to conduct a series of experiments.

Turkman John J. Ryan, arrested at Brighton Beach, was placed under bonds aggregating \$7,000 at St. Louis on three charges of grand larceny and one of embezzlement as bail.

Leading members of the Saengerbund in Milwaukee, in view of the expected deficit of about \$6,000 from the saengerfest, advocate a reduction in the expenses of future meetings.

President Roosevelt told a committee of the National Grange that he would allow the organization to select the successor of the late J. H. Brigham as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

## SEEK TO END STRIKE.

### MARKET MEN MAKE AN UNBCESSFUL EFFORT.

Pence Plan Rejected by Packers, Who Refuse Further Conferences—Union Leader Foresees Long Contest—Men Confident as Ever.

Plans to settle the packing house strike in Chicago through the mediation of the retail dealers have come to nothing. The packers told the market men they saw no reason for another conference with the representatives of the interested unions. It was only after a five hours' meeting in the office of Nelson Morris & Co. that the retail dealers were satisfied the negative answer of the employers was final.

The failure of the attempt to reopen negotiations left the union labor committee at sea as to the next step to be taken toward a successful termination of their fight on the packing concerns. Later the market men met the leaders of the butcher workmen and of the teamsters to discuss ways and means by which the dealers can obtain meat while the strike lasts.

M. F. Kelly of the grocery and market wagon drivers said the result of the session would be a coalition of the market men and the teamsters against the big packers. C. W. Foster of the dealers contented himself with declaring that the public would be provided with supplies.

No Hope of Arbitration.

Independently of the efforts of the retail dealers to arrange for a conference an attempt was made to secure the settlements of both sides to the controversy, regarding negotiations for peace. The result of this inquiry was that there was no prospect of settling the strike along any lines involving an arbitration of the differences. While they would not discuss the matter, it is known that one of the reasons of the packers for refusing negotiations lies in their claim that they "practically have broken the strike and are operating their plants at almost normal capacity."

The packers insisted that the unions had broken faith with them, and pointed out that nearly a full complement of employees has been secured in every western city affected by the strike. If they agreed to take back all men on strike, they said, it would be necessary to discharge those who have been hired to supplant the union men, and such action, in their opinion, would be unfair. The difficulty of reaching a satisfactory agreement at this time on account of the many unions involved and the multiplicity of grievances also was referred to.

Ethelbert Stewart of the government Department of Commerce and Labor and C. A. Carroll, who has been assisting him, have almost concluded their investigation. They found that most of the union men now working in the Chicago packing houses had come from other cities. On the other hand, they learned of many desertions from the union in Chicago by men who had gone to other cities for work. It was found that the packers were transporting men to other cities, and that each day men were applying for transportation and a chance to work.

Donnelly Says Men Will Win.

President Donnelly says: "It now looks like a long contest. We are determined to win and will use every means we can to do so. The men are as confident and as firm as ever."

President Shea of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters arrived in Chicago and reiterated the statement he made at Indianapolis regarding the position of the teamsters' union. Said President Shea: "We intend to aid the butcher workmen throughout this strike, but we do not expect to put anyone but the packers to trouble or inconvenience. It is not our policy to injure the business of employers who are friendly to us. The men now on strike are teamsters who were employed by the packers in delivering meat to the butcher shops and other places where it was sold at retail. We will do all we can to help the butchers, but no one else will be brought into the strike unless it be through his own fault."

Following the line of action determined upon by the business agents of the unions pickets have been stationed near a large number of wholesale and retail markets receiving supplies from the packers and at branch depots of the packing houses. There were numerous instances of teamsters refusing to make deliveries because of "intimidation," and in a few cases violence was resorted to by the union watchers.

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TYPICAL WESTERN CANADA TOWN.

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By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, In Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## FOR CIRCUIT CLERK

I shall be a candidate for re-nomination, for a second term, to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Lewis O. Brockway.

## They Are Experts.

"They say that lots of money is dropped in Wall street."

"Yes?"

"But I'll bet it never hits the street."

"Why not?"

"There are people there who are quick enough to catch it in the air."

## Possibly the Reason.

"She's the valedictorian of her class, isn't she?"

"Yes."

"Wonder why they gave it that sort of a farewell name?"

"Oh, she's saying farewell to the idealities of life as a preliminary to bumping up against the realities."

## Good Reason.



Grace—He says Friday is his unlucky day.

Marie—Why, do you suppose?

Grace—Oh, I guess he was born on that day.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## A Gentle Reminder.

"There is a great deal of religion mixed up with nature," said the young minister who was making a duty call. "We find an instructive sermon in each blade of grass."

"True," rejoined the strenuous female member of his flock, "and you have no doubt noticed that grass, as a rule, is cut very short."

## Not Timid.

"They say capital is very timid," remarked the young man with the gold-headed cane.

"Well, I guess you wouldn't think so," answered the young man with the cigarette, "if you'd have seen the way Mazie Goldrox's father treated me when I asked him for her hand!"

## Engagements.

Patience—There is a great difference between engagements.

Patrice—You mean an engagement of armies and an engagement of a man and woman?"

"Yes."

"Not much difference. The men always claim to get the worst of it."

## On the Women.

Mrs. Krotchett—I think it was hateful of you to go to the theater without me.

Mr. Krotchett—I wish I had sent you in my place. It would have interested you more.

Mrs. Krotchett—What did you see?

Mr. Krotchett—Hats and bonnets.

## One Point in Its Favor.

"Why, your flying machine won't even leave the ground," said the man who had been induced to observe the experiment.

"Well," answered the inventor, after some reflection, "my machine may not be as much of a traveler as some of the others, but it's a heap safer."

## A Diplomatic Miss.

"I guess I'll marry Tommy Brown when I get grown up," said four-year-old Margie.

"Why, do you really like him so much?" asked her mother.

Oh, it isn't that," answered Margie, but he likes the same kind of candy that I do."

## Taking Chances on Battle Field.

It is estimated that less than one in one thousand of the rifle balls fired in a modern battle hits anybody, and if one is hit the chance is but one to five that the wound will be fatal.

## Tamalpais.

Tamalpais is Spanish for "The Tamal country." The mountain of that name was so called because it is in the country that was at one time occupied by the Tamal Indians.

## Bronchitis Most Fatal Disease.

Bronchitis is the most fatal disease in England, next consumption, and then heart disease, pneumonia and scarlatina.

Man-Zan is certainly a specific for piles. This new discovery is put up in collapsible tubes, with a nozzle so that it may be applied where most needed. Stops the pain instantly and cures. Sold at Swans drug store.

## Marriage Amenities.

Mrs. Literati (to husband)—I went to the club to-day, and was elected chairman of a committee, although I didn't open my mouth once in the meeting.

Her Husband—Well, if you had opened your mouth you probably would not have been elected.—Woman's Home Companion.

## He Was Flourishing.

"I hear that Jimkins is getting along fine in the city," said Blobsson.

"I suppose he is, maybe; but I never thought he would," commented Niverty.

"His father told me that he was flourishing, though."

"Yes, he is. He is teaching penmanship."—Judge.

## Sweet Little Imp.

The other day at a rural railway station a colored mother, who was waiting for her child, exclaimed as the youngster was handed to her from the train:

"Lawd bless his honey-sweetness! Ain't he de blackest, sweetest little Satan dat ever you did see?"—Atlanta Constitution.

## Can't Trust Him.

Carrie—Oh, it's all very well for you to talk, but I know he's a deceitful thing.

Bessie—Why, Carrie! How can you say such a thing?

Carrie—Did you ever hear him say anything against the weather? I know you didn't. You can't trust such a man as that.

## The Supreme Test.

Mrs. Grammercy—What makes you think that your husband is such a brave man?

Mrs. Park—Whenever there is anything wrong with the dinner, instead of putting the blame on me he talks to the cook.—Judge.

## The Best Sometimes.

"Saw Smithers buying flowers to-day. He said they were for his best girl."

"Wife, I suppose he meant."

"No, the cook. She stayed at home last week on her day out."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Bee's LAXATIVE Honey and Tar is different from all other cough syrups. It contains antiseptic properties to destroy the germs, solvent properties to cut the phlegm and laxative properties to cleanse the system. Bee's laxative Honey and Tar is a pleasant permanent cure for all coughs, colds and lung and bronchial affections. Sold at Swans drug store.

## Clergyman Balked at Name.

A woman in an English village who took a child to be christened desired its name to be "Port Arthur." The clergyman, however, declined, and the child will go through life minus the "Port."

## Diet That Kills Babies.

Babies are often fed, or rather starved, said Miss May Yates to the British Women's Temperance association, on cheese, fried fish, tinned salmon, pickles, gin and beer.

## Harvard Memorial Gate.

Senator Penrose was one of the contributors of the Harvard class of 1881 to a gift of a \$10,000 memorial gate, to be presented on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The oxygenized strength of the healing pines, combined with other well known kidney and bladder remedies, is presented in Pineules. This new discovery gives immediate relief and permanently cures all kidney and bladder troubles.

## Fogs Increase Mortality.

The mortality curves in London rise in proportion to the density of the fogs and consequent exclusion of sunlight, which is the deadly foe of disease germs.

## Wedding Presents Go to Parents.

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as a slight recompense for the trouble they have had in rearing her.

Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets instantly relieve the stomach and aid digestion. They are as pleasant as loaf sugar and cure dyspepsia, sour risings, catarrh of the stomach and indigestion. Sold at Swans drug store.

## Give Fortune to Governor.

Gen. Angel Martinez, who died in Colima, Mexico, recently, leaving no family, bequeathed his entire fortune, amounting to more than \$2,000,000, to the Governor of Colima.

## Borrowed Trouble.

Muggins—I understand your baby has been quite sick. Is the worst over?

Newpop—I'm afraid not. His health is all right, but we haven't named him yet.

## Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption. Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 West Street, New York. 50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

## Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Republican County Central Committee of the County of Lake and State of Illinois, a Republican County Convention will be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois, on the 10th day of September, 1904, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Clerk, a candidate for Coroner, a candidate for State Attorney, and a candidate for County Surveyor.

It having been heretofore resolved that each voting precinct in the county be declared a primary district, and that a primary election or caucus be called for each of said primary districts, and the Republican legal voters of said Lake County, in their last County Convention, having passed the resolution hereinafter mentioned and recited, and said County Central Committee, pursuant to such resolution, having adopted rules to carry the same into effect, which rules are as follows:

RULE I. All Republican primaries, or caucuses, for the selection of delegates to the Republican County Conventions hereafter called shall be called by the Republican County Central Committee in each and every voting precinct in said Lake County, to be held on the same day, and the hours thereof to be between two o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock P. M., and the polls thereof shall be open for at least three hours, and each County Committeeman shall see to it that such primary is fully advertised.

RULE II. All voting at such primaries or caucuses shall be by uniform ballot, which ballot shall be printed by the County Central Committee and distributed by such committee to the Republican Township Committees of the several townships, to be by such last named committee delivered to the judges of the primaries of the several precincts of such townships, who shall be chosen by such Township Committees, wherein the same shall be delivered to voters and prepared for voting and voted the same as the Australian Ballot under the regular election laws of Illinois, and booths to be used in voting.

RULE III. Said ballots shall have printed thereon, in addition to the names of delegates, the names of all candidates for the several offices for which nominations are to be made at the convention for which delegates are to be selected, and the voter shall receive his ballot from one of the judges of the primary and shall indicate his choice of candidate by making a cross opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office and cast his ballot so marked the same as at an election by Australian Ballot under the regular election laws; and the candidate for any office who shall receive the highest number of votes for that office in any precinct shall have the delegation of that precinct as instructed for him and to vote for him at the County Convention for which such delegates are chosen; and the ballot shall so state such instruction.

RULE IV. Such ballot shall be in the nature of an official ballot, and shall bear the name of the Secretary of the County Central Committee printed on the back thereof, and when delivered to the voters by the primary judges they shall have the initials of the primary judge who delivers them written thereon, and in counting ballots cast, none shall be counted other than such official ballot so marked.

RULE V. Such ballot shall contain the names of but one set of delegates in each precinct, who shall be selected by the County Committeeman of each precinct for his precinct, and spaces shall be left vacant so that names of other delegates may be written in and voted for by the voter by erasing printed names and substituting written names therefor.

RULE VI. Each candidate shall register his name as such candidate with the Secretary of the County Central Committee immediately upon declaring his candidacy, and pay to said Secretary a fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to help defray the expenses of printing and distributing such ballots.

RULE VII. The call for the County Convention shall be by thirty days notice published at least once in each week for two successive weeks, the first publication to be thirty days before the convention day, except where special elections and district convention calls render a shorter notice necessary.

RULE VIII. The judges of the several primaries shall make up credentials according to the result of the ballots cast, and shall also forthwith certify such result to the Secretary of the County Committee, and shall preserve all poll books and ballots until after the adjournment of the County Convention, to which delegates are elected.

RULE IX. The County Committee shall meet to execute these rules on call of the Chairman and Secretary thereof.

RULE X. These rules shall, of course, be subject to such changes and modification as may result from any primary election law hereafter passed by the Illinois General Assembly; and said County Committee having voted and directed that said primaries be held pursuant to said rules on September 9th, 1904. The several primary districts will therefore call their primary elections to be held in each primary district in said county on the 9th day of September, 1904, the polls of each of such primary elections to be open for at least three hours, between two o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock P. M. of said last mentioned date, the judges and clerks thereof to be appointed by the several Township Committees.

The voting at each of such primaries shall be by ballot, of the kind and in the manner provided for in and set forth by said rules above mentioned and set forth by the representation for each primary district in said County Convention hereby called will be one delegate for each twenty-seven votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1900. The several primary districts will thus send delegates to the said County Convention as follows:

Benton	Primary District	Votes	Delegation
Newport	"	183	7
Antioch	"	854	3
Grant	"	72	15
Avon	"	298	11
Waukegan 1st	"	204	10
Waukegan 2nd	"	417	12
Waukegan 3rd	"	846	18
Waukegan 4th	"	847	18
Waukegan 5th	"	210	8
Shelbina 1st	"	368	14
Shelbina 2nd	"	108	4
Libertyville	"	513	12
Fremont	"	129	5
Wauconda	"	167	6
Cuba	"	167	6
Elia	"	167	6
Vernon	"	167	6
W. Deerfield	"	106	4
Deerfield 1st	"	210	8
Deerfield 2nd	"	106	4
Deerfield 3rd	"	106	4
Total		5198	198

This call is made, signed and published pursuant to the order and direction of said County Central Committee.

CHAS. WHITNEY, Chairman,  
J. S. MCKROW, Secretary of said Committee.



Bright Boy.  
Teacher—James, you were late yesterday morning.

Pupil—Yes; but, as you were saying to the class to-day, we should let bygones be bygones.

Teacher—But you have no excuse to offer.

Pupil—In that same talk you said that one who was good at excuses was usually good at nothing else. Under the circumstances I think it is better for me not to do anything that will lower me in your estimation.

## Had the Right Idea.

Mrs. Enpeck—I think, Henry, that our daughter has made a very satisfactory marriage, and that she will succeed very well in the management of her husband.

Henry Enpeck—Why do you think so?

Mrs. Enpeck—I overheard her talking to him this morning, and she got him to agree to a proposition like this: "If you will do as I want, I promise to do the same."

## After the Event.

Blanche—Tell me, Florence, how Frank happened to kiss you.

Florence—It was kinder funny. You see, Frank asked me if I was fond of kissing. I didn't like to show my ignorance, so I said, "Oh, yes, awfully fond of it."

Blanche—And then?

Florence—Then he kissed me. But 'tween you and me, Blanche, my answer was right, after all.

## The Meaning of Patience.

The teacher was telling the meaning of patience to the small boy, so, after explaining that patience was waiting for things contentedly, she said:

"Now, suppose you wanted something very much, and your mother couldn't give it to you just when you asked for it, what would she say?"

"She'd say, 'Go away and don't bother me!'" said the boy.

## Knew What He Would Want.

Clerk—I am to be married shortly. Couldn't you manage to increase my salary a little?

Employer—Couldn't, really. But I'll tell you what I'll do for you, my boy. I'll shorten your hours during the first three months so that you can spend your evenings at home, and after that I'll lengthen them again, so that you will have an excuse to get away.

## Resourceful Widow.

Mrs. Bangs—So that pretty widow is really married so soon again, eh?

Old Bangs—Yes.

Mrs. Bangs—But her late husband's will expressly stipulated that if she took a second husband her legacy was to revert to his most distant relative.

Old Bangs—That's where she was foxy. She hunted up the relative and married him.

## Chatting at Breakfast Time.

"Confound this breakfast food," roared Stubbs, bringing his fist down on the table like a trip hammer. "I want eggs! Do you hear? Eggs!"

"That's right," said Mrs. Stubbs. "I like to see you make an ass of yourself."

"I suppose you do, madam. You think if I'm an ass I can eat cats."

## Enough of Trouble.

"I suppose you will marry when you grow up," said the visitor pleasantly.

"No," replied the thoughtful little girl innocently. "Mamma says papa is more care than the children, so I guess the care of my children will be enough for me without the care of a husband."

## An Unwilling Victim.



Miss Q. Ery—Who made your trousers, little boy?

Willie B. Oston—Madam, why do you interrogate what is a self-evident truth? I am the victim of my mother's good intentions.

## Those Melancholy Days.

"I wonder what inspired Bryant to write the line, 'The melancholy days have come,'" remarked Mrs. Smithers inquiringly.

"Why, in Bryant's day the women did their housecleaning in the fall," said Smithers.

## More or Less.

Bliggs—Puffkins regards himself as the one man in a thousand.  
Diggs—Is that all? I thought he regarded himself as the other 999.

## William Keulman,

Dealer in

## WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

The Largest, Latest and Best Assortment Ever Shown.

An elegant line of Belt Buckles, Fob and Vest Chains, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Waist Sets, Fountain Pens, Souvenir Spoons and Silverware in all the latest designs.

## PIANOS \* AND \* ORGANS

Baldwin Pianos are preferred by all leading artists. They have the largest display at the World's Fair. Their quality will please you, and the prices are an inducement to purchase. Tuning and Repairing done by an expert. Orders left here receive prompt attention.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses of all descriptions on hand. Eyes Tested Free.

## Paris Green

at

# SWAN'S

## DRUG STORE.

USE

# A-B

## Stove Polish

WORLD'S BEST

LIQUID AND DRY

Ayling Bros. 14 Haddon Av., Chicago

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

# PATENTS

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OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

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### DENTIST

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### LAWYER.

PRACTICE ALL COURTS.

## FRANK B. ORVIS,

### INSURANCE.

Offices: Waukegan, Phone 1291. Spring Grove.

## J. C. JAMES, JR.,

### UNDERTAKER.

Licensed Embalmer Licensed by the State Board of Health

## Drunkards to Mine Coal.

Iowa drunkards will be forced to work in coal mines, according to present plans of the State Board of Control. It is planned to buy extensive coal land at the new inebriate hospital, near Knoxville, and put the men sent to the institution at work to supply all state institutions with fuel at actual cost of production.

## The Cat Ate the Pie.

Marshall P. Wilder tells the story of a wife who told her husband that the cat had eaten the pie that she had baked for him. "Never mind, my dear," replied the husband, "I will get you another cat."

## Dusting Carved Furniture.

There is no better way of dusting carved furniture than with a painter's brush. This will penetrate all the little crannies which could not be touched by an ordinary duster or brush.

## Bee's LAXATIVE Honey and Tar is the original laxative cough cure.

It is the best laxative cough syrup made. Bee's laxative honey and tar contains the antiseptic, healing, soothing and strengthening properties of the native pine combined with other ingredients in a laxative syrup made from the pure strained honey. Cures all coughs and strengthens weak lungs. Sold at Swans drug store.

The Imported French Coach Stallion Mathieu-Laensberg, 1695.



Bay Brown, left hind coronet white and touch of white on right hind heel; foaled June 25, 1890; bred by M. Gamare, of Caen, department of Calvados, France; sired by the Government Stallion Hottentot, dam, Mincotte by Ignore out of a daughter of Kapirot.

Will make the season of 1904 at the barn of

W. S. RINEAR, Antioch, Ill.

TERMS - TO INSURE, \$15.00.

**ROBERT WILKES**  
2:09 3-4  
(HALF-MILE TRACK),  
by Idol Wilkes 512

(by George Wilkes), Dam by Son of imp. Lexington, will from now on serve at Henry Herman's barn at Antioch, Ill., at a fee of \$20.00 to insure live colt. This horse is too well known to need further mention here. For further particulars call on or address

Henry Herman, Antioch, Illinois.

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,<



## ADJOINING TOWNS

### LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mrs. Hughes and daughter Mrs. R. A. Douglas were in Antioch last week.

Miss Smith, of Rochester, has been visiting Miss Florence Watson the past week.

Mrs. Chndwick, of Chicago, spent Sunday at Allendale Farm.

Mr. Walter Winnaholt has gone on a trip to Colorado.

Mrs. Daymont, of Chicago, is spending a few days with Mrs. M. S. Miller.

Miss Addie Farriman visited her mother Mrs. Chas. Farriman last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Barnstable spent Sunday in Chicago.

Mrs. R. Westlake entertained friends over Sunday from English Prairie.

Mrs. R. A. Douglas spent Tuesday in Chicago with her husband.

Mrs. Dodge of Millburn was in Lake Villa this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and son of Chicago are visiting Mrs. Truman.

Mr. Frank Sherwood has returned home from the St. Louis fair.

Miss Solitte of Chicago has been the guest of Mrs. H. Nelson this week.

Mrs. Charles Hamlin was an Antioch visitor Tuesday.

Miss Flora Pester has been visiting relatives in Libertyville this week.

Miss Nettie King visited in Antioch this week.

Miss Amy Hannington and Miss Helen MacLean were Grayslake visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Fairman was in Chicago last Saturday.

Miss Laura Lee was an Antioch caller last week.

Mrs. Hunky, of Chicago, is the guest of the Allendale people.

Mrs. L. Chapin, of Saybrook, Ill., has been visiting Mrs. James MacLean.

Mrs. Bennet, of Waukegan is visiting Mrs. H. Nelson.

Mr. Guy, of Huntley, was the guest of Mrs. MacLean and family last week.

Mrs. Feck of Evanston has been visiting her sister Mrs. Eliza Farrow for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyons formerly of this place now of Waukegan have a baby girl.

The Fox Lake Cemetery Society met with Mrs. H. Nelson, of Lake Villa, last Thursday.

Mrs. and Mrs. Shepardon, of Woodstock, are visiting Mrs. E. Shepardon, of Lake Villa.

Next Sunday in the M. E. church in Lake Villa the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Shultz, of Grayslake. Everybody come and give him a welcome.

### GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. Diliger is visiting her son here.

Mr. C. Barstow spent Sunday here. His family will return Sept. 1.

Mrs. Dolf Chard of Chicago is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Shepardon of Woodstock spent Wednesday here.

Mrs. Spalding of Milton is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Palmer.

Wm. Edwards of Chicago spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. A. W. Harvey.

Miss Etta Farr is the guest of Mrs. D. G. White.

Miss Nellie Daily of Downers Grove is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Atwood of Chicago are camping at Druces lake.

Mr. Holter and family of Chicago are visiting her mother, Mrs. O. P. Barron.

Attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' reunion here Aug. 25 and 26. A good program is being arranged.

Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Stevens are spending a few days with the Ducknam families at Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whightman of Waukegan have moved into the upper rooms of Mrs. Bendgen's house.

Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Stevens and Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Stephens attended the wedding of Miss Caroline Robinson and Mr. Paul Fisher at Wheaton on Tuesday.

The Midget Wedding given by the children on Monday evening was well attended in spite of the storm. The little tots each did their parts to perfection and over nineteen dollars were cleared.

The ball game on Saturday between the business men of our village and the professionals was attended by a large crowd. The professionals winning by a score of thirty-three to twenty-five, the defeated ones were good natured however and expect to try again.

Pineules is the name of a new discovery put up in a new way, a certain cure for all kidney and bladder troubles, rheumatism, lumbago, etc. You are requested to call at our store and let us show you Pineules, derived from the pines. Sold at Swans drug store.

### MILLBURN, ILL.

Listen for the wedding bells soon.

Mrs. Smith is gaining slowly from her broken hip several weeks ago.

Mr. C. B. Cummings is very sick at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Popp, of Chicago, is visiting with Mrs. George Gerrity.

Quite a few from here took in the excursion to the Delta of Wisconsin Sunday.

Miss Jessie Richardson has gone to visit with her mother at Hyde Park.

Mr. James Bonner is entertaining his sister from Fort Hill.

Mrs. Wieneke is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Blanchard and son from Belvidere.

Jeppie Jepson has gone to Wyoming to work on the railroad.

Clarence Beck and Earnest White left last week for Dakota.

Rev. F. T. Lee left last Wednesday to spend a month's vacation in Michigan.

Mr. V. A. Rosenback and family, of Evanston, are at A. K. Bain's for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Chicago, visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth last week.

Rev. Willard, of Chicago, will fill the pulpit next Sunday in the absence of Mr. Lee who is away on his vacation.

One of Mr. Cleveland's youngest sons fell from a buggy and broke his arm last week.

C. E. Topic, Aug. 21—"Standing alone for God". Rom. 8, 31-39. Earl White, leader.

Mrs. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Rossback and two children and nurse are at the Bain's.

Miss Smith and Florence Watson, of Lake Villa, spent last Tuesday with Alice Dodge and Vera Worden.

Mrs. Sarah Tower will entertain the Warren Cemetery Society on Wednesday Aug. 17.

Mrs. Lydia Temple, of Ellington, Conn., is visiting her aunt and uncle H. B. Tower and will leave soon to attend the St. Louis Fair before returning home.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Odett, of Milwaukee, formerly of this place was brought to the home of Mr. Charles Ames for the funeral Sunday. Interment at Warren cemetery.

Last Sunday evening as Leslie and Mortimer Cannon were driving home from church, someone driving from the opposite direction at a very reckless pace ran into their rig causing the horse to run away and throw Mortimer out, but no one was seriously hurt.

### TREVOR, WIS.

Mr. Bovee and a cousin from Chicago were calling on Trevor friends last week.

Miss Lillie Winkie is assisting Mrs. Matthews in her household duties.

The steam threshers are numerous in this vicinity and farmers report the grain crop as fair.

Mrs. Joe Smith, of Camp Lake, was making the acquaintance of her new little niece on Sunday last.

Mrs. William Kruckman (nee Blanche Patrick) of Rockford, Ill., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Patrick.

Mr. John Longman is so improved in health as to be able to walk to our little burg.

Mrs. Messier, of Chicago, spent Tuesday with Sarah Patrick and accompanied her little daughter Florence home, who has been spending some time in the country.

We are agents for the famous little liver pills recently discovered by the venerable Dr. Dade of Chicago. Persons who have used Dade's pills will have no other. They cure constipation. Sold at Swans drug store.

Use Liner for Hotel.

One of the Hamburg liners was used as a hotel ship in the harbor of Kiel during the recent races. The rates for meals and lodging were from \$5 to \$10 a day.

Geographical Changes.

"I don't see any use in having wars in this advanced age," remarked Mrs. Suburba, turning up the lamp.

"If you were a mapmaker," replied Mr. Suburba, glancing up from the new atlas on his knees, "you probably would."

It All Depends.

"Do you believe in second marriages, Mr. Slimpurse?" asked the fair divorcee.

"Well—that depends," replied the cautious Mr. S. "How much—er—alimony did you get out of your first?"

Unnecessary.

Kind Lady—But if I give you this dime I'm afraid I will be encouraging you to take a drink.

Thirsty Tim—Don't you be alarmed on dat score, lady. When it comes ter takin' er drink I don't need no encouragement.

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### BRISTOL, WIS.

Candidates for County Offices are beginning to appear in this part of the county.

Mr. James Gray expects to take a trip to South Dakota in the near future.

Harvey Gaines transacted business in Chicago Saturday.

Wm. Perrigo and wife went to Kenosha and Racine on Saturday.

A Roosevelt-La Follette Club is being formed in this town and already a goodly number have signed.

Miss Jennie Cotting is visiting at the home of her grandmother Mrs. Thos. Cotting.

Albert Bothelmy took his vacation last week and Arthur Gaines took his place at the depot.

Miss Bacon the Salem music teacher, spent Saturday forenoon with her pupils in this village.

Wells Curtis, Mrs. C. B. Gaines and son Willard and Mrs. F. G. Kingman left this town last Friday bound for the G. A. R. Encampment at Boston.

The cemetery association together with their friends from other neighboring towns spent a pleasant day at Crowley's lake last Saturday. Although the heavens threatened to send down a pour of rain, many took chances and went and shared the enjoyments of the day.

Sometimes, in the endeavor to get news in the columns of the papers, correspondents will become so wrapped up in telling what is to occur that the date is forgotten or incorrectly given. The writer of this column must admit that he now belongs to this category for last week he chronicled the "Trip Around the World" a week ahead of time. The trip, which, by the way is a novelty, in this section of the country, will take place this (Friday) evening, and handsome floats will for the small sum of five cents, take you to the land of the Turk, the German Coffee House, the Japanese Garden and finally to the land of "Uncle Sam" and Ireland. A good time is promised to all who take in this novel form of entertainment.

Tourist Rates.

The Frisco system will issue, during the summer months, Tourist round trip tickets to various resorts and locations—the Mountains, lakes and Seashore, at greatly reduced rates, with ample return limit.

Call on nearest agent, or address Passenger Traffic Department, St. Louis.

Pinealve acts like a poultice. There is no sore, boil or abrasion of the skin. Pinealve will not cure. Pinealve draws the fire out of a burn instantly and heals with out leaving a scar. Sold at Swans drug store.

For Sale—A Cottage on north shore of Cedar Lake for sale cheap.

James & Johnson, Antioch, Ill.

Meet Them Daily.

"There's an old man at our house who can remember when hogs ran loose in the streets of Chicago," said the star boarder.

"So can I," replied the woman who had been jostled by a man, running for a car, "and they do yet."—Chicago News.

Willing to Assist.

Conductor—All aboard! Please get aboard quickly, miss; the train is about to start.

Young Lady—But I wish to kiss my sister good-by.

Conductor—Get aboard; get aboard. I'll attend to that for you!—Yale Record.

Mutual.

Puffkins—My wife is an unusually smart woman.

Dufey—She is, eh?

Puffkins—She considers me a wonderfully smart man and, of course, she must be a very smart woman in order to realize how smart I am.

His Record.

"Dis paper," said Fuzzy Fred, "tells ov er course dinner wot lasted fer five hours."

"Dat ain't sich er much," rejoined Meandering Mike; "I wunst had er dinner wot run fer five days 'tween de soup an' de pie."

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...We Challenge the World...  
to BEAT our BULK COFFEE for 20 and 25 cents.

WE are selling the 'Selz' Shoes at exceptionally Low Prices.

WE receive Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily.

THIS is the Day to Buy a Hammock and a Lawn Mower.

SELECT your Summer Wear Today while the Assortments are Good.

**WILLIAMS BROTHERS**

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE



MRS. CECILIA STOWE,  
Orator, Entre Nous Club.

178 Warren Avenue,  
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 22, 1902.  
For nearly four years I suffered from ovarian troubles. The doctor insisted on an operation as the only way to get well. I, however, strongly objected to an operation. My husband felt disheartened as well as I, for home with a sick woman is a disconsolate place at best. A friendly druggist advised him to get a bottle of Wine of Cardui for me to try, and he did so. I began to improve in a few days and my recovery was very rapid. Within eighteen weeks I was another being.

*Cecelia Stowe*

Mrs. Stowe's letter shows every woman how a home is saddened by female weakness and how completely Wine of Cardui cures that sickness and brings health and happiness again. Do not go on suffering. Go to your druggist today and secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui.

**WINE OF CARDUI**

**BEE'S**  
Laxative  
**HONEY AND TAR**

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**F. HENRY YORKE, M. D.**



# The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## CIRCLING THE GLOBE

The Supreme Council of Catholic Knights of America, in extraordinary session in St. Louis, adopted new insurance rates and decided that saloon-keepers and liquor dealers could be admitted to the organization, but should be placed in the "extra hazardous" class.

Employees of the Pacific Cable Company threaten to leave Midway Island if the order of the Navy Department prohibiting them from carrying firearms and shooting the beautiful birds of the island is enforced. The department declares the order must be rigidly enforced.

The United States production of iron ore in 1903, according to a report to the geological survey, was 35,019,308 long tons, valued at \$60,328,415. This is a decrease of 534,827 tons from 1902, but the total is greater than the combined totals for Germany, Luxembourg and the British Empire.

Joseph Bornschien, who died recently in Paducah, Ky., left \$10,000 apiece to seven engineers who had fired under him on the Illinois Central Railroad while he was an engineer. Bornschien was wealthy before he took to railroading. When his father died he left the cash to take charge of his estate.

The big captive balloon at the aeronautic course in St. Louis burst 500 feet above the ground. The car was occupied by William L. Cochran, of Dayton, Ohio, and an employee of the balloon company. They were not injured owing to the balloon bag forming a large parachute and causing the car to descend slowly to the ground.

The United States gunboat Duquesne was launched at Morris Heights, N. Y. Miss Margaret Trudway, 15 years old, of Duquesne, Iowa, who performed the christening ceremony, failed to break the bottle of champagne at the first attempt, and in the excitement neglected to christen the boat as it slid from the ways. After the boat had been towed around to the dock, however, the young woman climbed to her bow and completed the ceremony.

The Jewish Morning Journal in New York publishes the following from its correspondent at Warsaw, Russia: In Ostrowitz, government of Radom, a Jew was quarreling with a Gentile. The latter, who was an epileptic, fell during the encounter as a result of one of his fits. A riot followed, which resulted itself into a massacre of Jews, of whom twenty were killed and a great number wounded. Another massacre occurred on Saturday in the town of Potevich, in which 100 Jews were injured, several fatally.

The clubs of the National League now stand thus:

W. L.	W. L.
New York.....70	St. Louis.....50
Chicago.....61	St. Boston.....38
Pittsburg.....57	Brooklyn.....35
Cincinnati.....59	Philadelphia.....27

The table below shows how matters stand in the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago.....61	Cleveland.....42
New York.....58	Detroit.....41
Boston.....50	St. Louis.....37
Philadelphia.....55	Washington.....22

Standings in the American Association are as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
St. Paul.....72	Minneapolis.....54
Columbus.....65	Indianapolis.....54
Milwaukee.....60	Kansas City.....49
Louisville.....62	Toledo.....52

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Colorado Springs.....57	Des Moines.....55
Denver.....50	St. Joseph.....42
Omaha.....57	Sioux City.....31

## BREVITIES.

Isaac Hursell, wanted in Seattle, Wash., charged with attempted wife murder, escaped from a fast-moving train in North Dakota.

Volney W. Foster, one of Chicago's foremost citizens, was stricken with apoplexy on the street and died in St. Luke's Hospital in a short time.

King Edward in a brief speech pronouncing Parliament said the government will support its subjects in the exercise of rights recognized by international law.

At two sessions of the Christian Alliance camp meeting in Old Orchard, Me., the Rev. A. D. Simpson secured pledges to foreign missions aggregating \$44,500.

William Madden, 22 years old, was shot and wounded fatally in a labor quarrel with George L. Smotherman, conductor on the Cottage Grove avenue cable line in Chicago.

A telegram from Augusta says that news comes by train that fifteen negroes were lynched at Statesboro, Ga. The negroes were accused of complicity in the murder of the Hodges family three weeks ago.

An expected application from the postmaster of Des Moines to be allowed to employ women as mail carriers and the fact that the regulations require carriers to wear trousers have put the postoffice officials in a quandary.

Threatened with nervous prostration, Colonel Harvey K. Childen, the divorced husband of Mrs. Annie A. Adams, mother of Miss Maude Adams, the actress, committed suicide with strychnia in a Turkish bath in Salt Lake City.

Conner Young, colored, was burned to death in the lockup at Coeburn, Va. He had been put in jail on a trivial charge, and decided to burn his way out. Setting fire to the frame building, he was burned to death before help could reach him.

A band of Armenians has been attacked by Turkish troops in the village of Schimarn, five hours' travel north of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey. Kurds are alleged to have taken part in the attack. Two villages are reported to have been destroyed.

Mrs. Margaret Gindelpargor was arrested at Hanging Rock, Ohio, for the murder of her husband in Buckskin Township, Ross County, in 1895. The woman denies her guilt. She was taken to Ross County to be given a preliminary hearing. This is the first arrest ever made for the murder.

# PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN WAR

Probably because the defenses of Port Arthur were becoming rather shaky the Russian fleet came out of that harbor Wednesday. They were met at noon by Togo's squadron. Although the fighting lasted for six or seven hours, no ship on either side was actually sunk, although several were badly damaged. This showing is in marked contrast to the fights of Santiago and Manila bays.

The fact that more damage was not done must be due primarily to Togo's caution. If he had closed in he probably could have sunk several of the Muscovite vessels. He would undoubtedly have chosen this course if the fleet before him comprised all the vessels of the enemy. But there are the Black Sea squadron, the Baltic squadron, and the three Vladivostok armored cruisers yet to be reckoned with. Japan has no sea reserves. Togo's squadron must receive all the care and coddling lavished on a prima donna's throat. If his ships were sufficiently reduced to allow of their being mastered by the fresh Baltic squadron Japan would lose control of the sea and with it the war.

During the fight the Japanese fire was directed almost entirely at the six Russian battleships, five of which are believed to have been severely crippled. The Czarevitch, which reached Klauchau, was badly mauled. The Russian admiral, Witthof, standing on his bridge was blown to pieces. The Pobieda, with two of its masts lost and one of its heavy guns knocked out of plumb; the Retvizan, most seriously damaged of all, and three others, probably the Poltava, Peresviet, and Sevastopol, apparently crawled back to Port Arthur.

Togo says that because he concentrated his fire upon the enemy's battleships, their cruisers escaped with slight relative damage. But the cruiser Askold, 5,000 tons, which reached Shanghai, was badly battered. One of its five funnels was knocked off and the other four were riddled. It had several large shell holes near the water line. The Japanese damage is not known. Togo says the fighting efficiency of his fleet has not been lowered, and that his damages have been temporarily repaired.

The fight is another tribute to Togo's ability. He has practically destroyed the hard fighting capacity of the Russian Port Arthur fleet and without much damage to himself. Togo is a great sea captain. On what he has already achieved a name will be written high in Neptune's honor roll.

Monday and Tuesday immediately preceding the sortie of the fleet, the Japanese soldiers continued their violent and reckless assaults upon the defenses of Port Arthur. On Monday night they took Takushan hill, 845 feet high. This is the strategic key of



JAPANESE FURY WITH BAYONET AT KIN CHAU.

the Russians have tried to get away, they must have succeeded.

It is a mystery why the Japanese, having the trap for Kuropatkin all set, failed to spring it. On Aug. 1, two days' more work would have encircled his army and forced its surrender. With the exception of the operations around Port Arthur, the campaign would be over for the year. It is impossible to say what caused the delay.

The Japanese commanders who entered the neutral Chinese port of Chefoo and took by force and carried off the dismantled Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitleni, which had taken refuge there, doubtless thought they were aiding Japan. They were guilty of an infraction of the sovereignty of China which the Japanese government hardly can condone.

When similar cases have occurred in our history we have always returned the ships as acquired. In 1894 Commander Collins of the Wachusett caught the Confederate cruiser Florida in the port of Bahia. Disregarding of the fact that it was in neutral waters, Collins captured it and brought it to

warships are now under the protection of Germany. Both the battleship and the cruiser are almost total wrecks as a result of the havoc played by the Japanese shells.

## WAR IS WAR.

Not So Very Different To-day from What It Was Forty Years Ago.

War is war in Manchuria as it was in Virginia and Georgia in 1864, as it was in Turkey in 1878, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is not a drama played to the glory of one side or the other; not a triumphal march for either Russians or Japanese. War is to-day what it was forty years ago, a conflict between hostile armies, with its sickness in camp, its deaths in hospitals, its suffering on the march, its losses in battle.

The lines in southern Manchuria have not changed materially since the battle near Kai Chow three or four weeks ago. The Russians are still at Liaoyang, Hai-cheng and Tatchekiao. The Japanese are still pushing forward slowly, now on the right, now on the left.

The advantage one day is with the Russians, the next with the Japanese. In front of Port Arthur the Russians hold their own and the Japanese are strengthening their lines for attack. On the sea the two fleets are as they were six weeks ago.

Meantime a hundred men have been lost in this engagement, a thousand in that, two thousand in another, and the armies have been constantly on the move, entailing hard work to the point of exhaustion on the men in the ranks.

Making due allowance for the dispatches sent out from St. Petersburg and Tokyo to mask a movement, to deceive the enemy, to create alarm on this side or that, it can truly be said that we are as yet only at the beginning of a stupendous war.

Battles like that near Kichow settle nothing. Engagements in the mountains or in the mountain gaps signify little. The moving of heavy columns to the front one week and their withdrawal the next week are not indications of a great battle. All the maneuvers up to this time show that the war is not to be fought on plans laid down by the Japanese nor on plans favored by the Russians.

It is to be fought as other wars have been fought by two parties to a conflict, and while re-enforcements are coming to the front daily the attrition incident to armed conflict is reducing the strength of the divisions in front. As the weeks pass both armies are growing stronger and weaker—stronger in numbers and in better discipline and weaker under the stress of unfavorable weather and conditions.

If a decisive battle should be fought to-morrow it would result in the loss of 30,000 or 40,000 men. If a decisive battle is not fought for six months, nearly as many men will be lost. All that has happened so far in the campaign goes to show that war to-day is not very different from war forty years ago.

## War News in Brief.

A Russian force is reported to have been surprised by 3,000 Chinese bandits, losing many men.

Japanese are advancing on Liaoyang and St. Petersburg expects Kuropatkin to fight a decisive battle.

Russian army at Anshanshan and Liaoyang waited for attack; rain delayed long expected battle.

Russian destroyer at Shanghai overstepped time limit, refused to disarm; cruiser Askold badly battered and being repaired.

Secretary Hay declares Russia's action in ruling coal and other fuel as contraband is contrary to the lawful rights of a neutral commerce.

Ten thousand Chinese are reported with the Japanese forces advancing on Liaoyang. The Japs are concentrating their army in three groups.

Chinese accused Japanese officers of breaking word of honor in not returning captured Russian destroyer to Chefoo harbor; story of hand-to-hand battle on decks of captured warship.

## JAPAN CONTROLS SEA.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON IS DEFEATED BY KAMIMURA.

In Open Fight in the Korean Strait, Czar's Cruiser Rurik Is Sunk and Other Boats in Fleet Are Greatly Damaged.

By a brilliant victory over Russia's Vladivostok squadron, following the success of Admiral Togo in shattering the czar's Port Arthur fleet, Vice Admiral Kamimura has given Japan the mastery of the Pacific seas. In a terrific and bloody battle that began at 5 o'clock Sunday morning and lasted five hours, Kamimura sunk the Russian cruiser Rurik with all on board, probably about 500 men, and damaged the cruisers Gromobol and Rossia, the two other ships of the Vladivostok squadron. The Gromobol and Rossia finally fled toward Vladivostok. Kamimura, his own ships almost unscathed, but with scores of officers and men dead on the decks, pursued the fleeing Russians.

Battle Fought in Korean Strait. Kamimura's victory over the Russian squadron was won in the Korean strait, off the island of Tsushima, and not far from the coast of Japan. With only a remnant of Japan's navy, he had been cruising in the vicinity of the island for many weary weeks, all the time expecting that the Vladivostok squadron would come down and attempt to rescue the Port Arthur squadron.

When Kamimura received a wireless flash telling him of the Port Arthur squadron's dash for freedom he redoubled his vigilance in watching for the Vladivostok ships. As dawn was breaking over the blue strait between Tsushima island and the Japanese coast he sighted three ominous-looking vessels steaming down from the north. His decks were already clear for action. He gave orders to prepare for battle.

"Full speed ahead," was Kamimura's next order as he directed his warships straight toward the oncoming foes, whose chief in command was believed to be none other than the dashing Skrydloff, chief of the Russian navy in the orient.

Within a few minutes the cannon of the opposing fleets were belching solid shot and shell. In the conning tower of his flagship stood Kamimura, shells screaming over his head and under his feet. Russian shot raked his decks, which soon were slippery with the blood of slain Japanese. But with his naked eye he could see that the Japanese shots were striking home. Splashing water all around the Russian cruisers and the sight of men falling on their decks showed that the Japanese gunners had the range.

Closer and closer together came the opposing forces. Then the Russian vessels veered and hurled broadsides at the Japanese. Kamimura's men responded with one broadside after another.

Russian Cruiser Rurik Sinks.

"Banzai!" "Banzai!" suddenly rose the cry on the deck of Kamimura's flagship. The Rurik had been hit in a vital spot and she was seen to be settling at one end. But the fire of the Japanese never slackened.

In the bowels of Kamimura's ships were deft marksmen mad for revenge. Those Russian cruisers in the fray had



VICE ADMIRAL KAMIMURA.

inflicted untold loss on Japanese commerce in a raid of the Pacific. It was Japan's turn now.

While cannon roared and marines grew faint and deaf with the awful concussion of the firing, the Rurik settled fast and soon she heaved up on end and plunged into the sea, her Russian complement fighting valiantly and defying the Japanese to the last.

After the Rurik sank the Gromobol and Rossia continued an unequal battle. By skillful maneuvering, by broadsides and by long-range firing they sought to strike Kamimura a death blow. But the Japanese maneuvered equally well, their fire was more accurate and after a total of five hours the Russians turned north and steamed away at the fastest possible speed. Both, however, had been struck by many shells and plainly showed that they were badly damaged. Then began the pursuit.

## News of Minor Note.

The Akron Telephone Company and the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo have merged.

A fire at Salisbury, Mo., destroyed the mill and lumber yard of H. S. Adkins & Co., resulting in a loss of \$40,000.

The drought has almost destroyed the maize crop in Roumania and the government has prohibited its exportation.

An application to give the name Vandaman to a postoffice in Mississippi, in honor of the Governor of that State, has been refused.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. In almost every part of the country from which the International Mercantile Agency has received special reports there are signs of an improvement in trade, with better business on hand than usual at this season and few cancellations as a result of the rather calamitous reports that have been sent out from the spring wheat sections in the Northwest. This is a splendid augury for the trade in the next six months.

In the financial and mercantile worlds there is no one condition that is having an effect at present equal to that produced by the several aspects of the crop situation. The loss by floods probably reduced the winter wheat yield by 28,000,000 bushels. There has been extensive damage in the last week to spring wheat by rust. If no further loss occurs in the Northwest there will probably be between 575,000,000 and 600,000,000 bushels harvested. There appears to be no warrant for the estimate of a total yield under 550,000,000 bushels. With a production of 600,000,000 bushels there will be a small exportable surplus.

It is remarkable how little alarm has been shown over the labor troubles that already exist and those that threaten. Locally the strike of the men in the packing house trade is of small consequence, while indications in the West are that it will soon be settled. In Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, cities that naturally would be affected by the disturbances, there is little trace of a reaction in trade. It is just as significant that the same sections should report a very satisfactory distribution of merchandise in view of the estimates of damage by rust to spring wheat. In some of the counties of North and South Dakota there has probably been a material setback, but the damage figures are generally discredited.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of Chicago trade for the week follows: A heavier movement of commodities, increased production in important manufactures, and good buying of general merchandise are the indications of improvement in present dealings. It is gratifying that the wheat crop estimate suffers little impairment and that growers are assured of profitable returns. With other crops promising abundant yields, the farming interests are in position to become liberal buyers.

This creates more confidence that business generally will assume larger proportions, while the preparations under way stimulate wider effort. New business coming forward appears best among the leading lines of distribution, the orders being from various sections where trade conditions are healthy, especially in the cotton States and Southwest.

Reports gathered show bookings larger than those a year ago in dry goods and foot wear, while sales were of fair volume in woollens, clothing and groceries. Retail trade in both the city and country reflect steady reduction of stocks and collections generally caused little inquiry.

Manufacturing activity is more distinct in iron and steel branches, and in woodworking. Forces were increased at steel mills and there is heavier output of rails, structural forms and furnace product. Farm implement factories have considerable work on hand and will receipt promptly when inventories are completed. Other iron consuming branches are well employed and business has remained good both in the production and distribution of heavy and shelf hardware. Lumber dealings exhibit steady increase. Prices of all material entering into manufacture are very firm, and new requirements suggest little probability of early reaction.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 31, against 32 last week and 24 a year ago.

# THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.40; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice \$2.75 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, standard, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 53c to 55c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.55; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2, 53c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

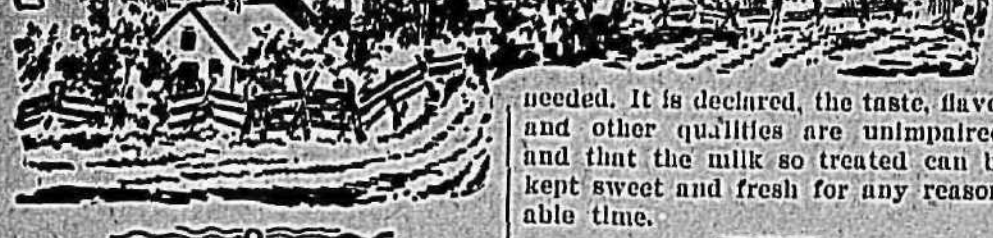
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, common to choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 72c; clover seed, prime, \$7.20.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; butter, creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, western, 17c to 20c.

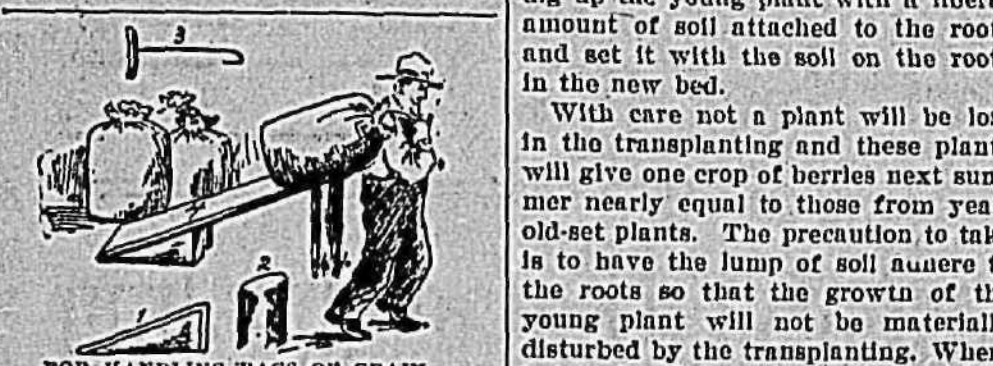


# FARMS AND FARMERS



**Handling Bags of Grain.**  
In grain-growing sections more or less grain in bags has to be handled by man-power, and this becomes considerable of a burden after a time. A device for assisting in this work may be easily constructed by any handy man. Set a heavy post in the ground so that it will stand about two and one-half feet above the surface; then take a heavy board, the wider the better, and about ten feet long. Cut two pieces of board wedge-shaped and fasten to the lower edge of the board. Cut these pieces so that when they rest on the ground with the other end of the board resting on the beveled top of the post the whole thing is firm.

Then have a hook formed with a short handle, such a hook as is used



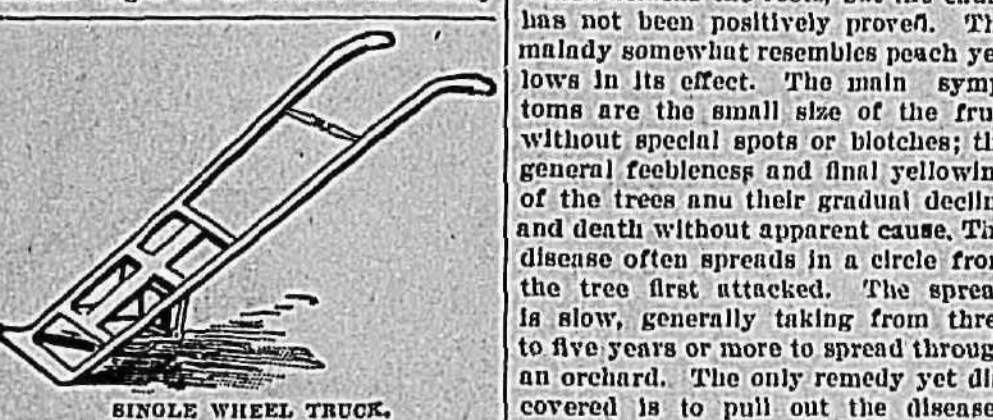
FOR HANDLING BAGS OF GRAIN.

by truckmen in the cities. With the hook lift the sack of grain on the lower edge of the board, haul it up the smooth surface of the board and when at the end set on the sloping post it may be easily transferred to one's shoulders. In the illustration figure 1 shows how the wedge-shaped pieces must be cut, figure 2 how the post should be beveled, figure 3 the iron hook, and figure 4 the slope of the board.

**Handling Fowls in Yards.**  
Where it is necessary to keep the fowls confined to houses and yards during the summer and not much chance to divide the yards, the best way to handle them is to have the yards of four-foot netting, the top covered over as well, and every few weeks move these yards to a new location, where fowls have not been the present year. This is considerable trouble, but it must be done if chickens and fowls are kept on a small area. If it is not possible to let the fowls have a range, then green food must be provided in some way. A good plan is to give them some cut grass or weeds at night just before they go to roost.

A better plan is to take up the cuttings following the lawn mower, for they can consume these short blades better than grass cut with a scythe. All fowls in confinement ought to be allowed to run for an hour or two each night, even though it is necessary for several people to keep them out of mischief. This run will do them a world of good, and the egg results will pay for the trouble of watching them. Don't forget the necessity for an abundance of fresh water several times daily.

**Single Wheel Truck.**  
With this truck one can pick up a barrel or bag of grain, fruit or vegetables and wheel it away, even over a rough path, something almost impossible with the small, double wheeled grocery and freight trucks. A blacksmith will mount a wheel beneath a frame, as shown in the cut, and the frame ought to be within the ability



SINGLE WHEEL TRUCK.

of any one handy with tools. A medium sized single wheel truck will do much work and do it easier than is possible with a small double wheel truck.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Shade for the Swine.**  
Shade for swine is quite as necessary as for other animals, and when one has a tree or two in the pasture the question of shade is readily settled. If there are no trees plant three or four, and while they are growing use portable houses for shade, making them with a sill set on runners and with a ring set in the front sill so that a horse may be attached and the house moved when necessary. These houses may be made of any cheap material and the roof arranged so that a portion of it may consist of tree limbs laid over the boards set far apart. The cost need not be great and the results will pay for the time and labor spent.

**Milk Shipped as Ice.**  
The milk supply of Copenhagen, Denmark, is shipped to the city in a frozen condition. It is filtered as it comes from the farmers, then pasteurized to 185 degrees, then cooled, and frozen by the brine process. It is shipped to the city by train in insulated chambers. On arrival it is stored in cases, houses, and thawed out as

## DEATH OF EX-SENATOR VEST.

Passes Almost Imperceptibly Away at Home in Sweet Springs, Mo.  
After lingering for weeks between life and death former Senator G. G. Vest passed peacefully away Tuesday at his home in Sweet Springs, Mo. He had been so near death for three days that the end came without a struggle. He was conscious until about 2 a. m. Sunday morning, when he sunk into a state of coma, from which he never aroused. Mr. Vest lost the power of speech Saturday morning, but for sev-



SENATOR VEST.

eral days before that he talked very imperfectly, and during the last thirty-six hours of his life his breathing was barely perceptible. The flutter of his pulse was all that showed life still remained.

George Graham Vest, United States Senator from Missouri from 1870 to 1903, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830, graduated at Center College, Kentucky, in 1848, and in the law department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., in 1853; removed the same year to Missouri and began the practice of law in the central part of that State; was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1860-61, and was first elected in 1870 to the United States Senate in the place of James Shields, Democrat, who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Borg, Democrat, and served continuously for twenty-four hours.

## REFUSES CLEMENCY TO NEGRO.

President in Denying Prayer Says Crime Deserves Swift Punishment.  
In declining to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed on John W. Burley, colored, whose victim was a 24-year-old girl, President Roosevelt made the following comment on Burley's crime:

"The crime in question is one to the existence of which we largely owe the existence of that spirit of lawlessness which takes form in lynching. It is essential that the punishment for it should be not only as certain but as swift as possible. It is to be regretted that we do not have special provision for more summary dealing with this type of cases. The more we do what in us lies to secure certain and swift justice in dealing with these cases the more effectively do we work against the growth of that lynching spirit which is so full of evil omens for this people, because it seeks to avenge one infamous crime by the commission of another of equal infamy."

## WISCONSIN STALWARTS SCORE.

Given Right to Sue Secretary of State to Restrict La Follette.  
The Wisconsin Supreme Court has issued an order giving the "stalwart" faction of the Republican party of the State authority to bring suit against Secretary of State Houser to restrain him from placing the nominees of the La Follette State ticket on the official ballot under the regular party designation of "Republican" and compelling him to place the "stalwart" nominees on the ballot under the designation of "Republican." The court granted the request without leaving the bench. The defendant was given twenty days in which to answer and the case will come up for argument Sept. 6. The La Follette faction will contest the action.



Methodism has 1,224 deaconesses.  
The Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., has accepted the presidency of Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo.

Miss Josephine Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of the discoverer of Florida, has entered a convent at Albany.

Cardinal Gibbons is strongly in favor of women voices in the choir of the Catholic churches of the United States.

The Very Rev. Dean Lenihan of Marshalltown, Iowa, is to be the first bishop of the new diocese of Great Falls, Mont.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen, pastor of the First Parish Church, in Charlestown, Mass., predicts the union of all Protestant denominations.

The Rev. Dr. D. R. Lucas, pastor of the Christian Church of North Indianapolis, Ind., is department commander of Indiana of the G. A. R.

K. G. H. von Scheels, bishop of Gotland, Sweden, who is the semi-official representative of King Oscar and will attend the various world's congresses at the St. Louis exposition, is one of the noted prelates of Europe.

Archbishop Farley of New York has directed that hereafter no Jews or infidels or professed non-believers shall be employed in the choir of churches in his diocese.

The Rev. Walter Marvin, chaplain U. S. A., stationed at Ft. Douglas, in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, has been transferred on promotion to Fort Adams, near Newport.

Miss Ruth Ward, daughter of the Rev. C. B. Ward of Buxar, India, died of cholera at the home of the Rev. D. H. Lee, Calcutta, where she had been working for a year as a missionary.

## PARKER IS NOTIFIED.

CHAMP CLARK INFORMS HIM OF NOMINATION.

Ceremonies at Country Home of Democratic Candidate for Presidency—In Accepting Mr. Parker Gives His Position on Prominent Political Questions

Notification day, the greatest day in the modern history of Ulster County, New York, arrived with a pouring rain which set in just after daylight and confounded the prophecies of those who had promised Judge Parker ideal weather when he was to receive formal information of his selection by the Democratic national convention as its nominee for President of the United States. When Judge Parker arose at the usual hour Wednesday morning the rain was coming down in a steady pour from a leaden sky. The unpropitious weather and the comments of his family and guests on the subject were received by the Judge himself with a smile and he went about the business of the day with his usually cheerful spirits.

The informality of the proceedings to come was shown by the absence of any visible preparation or ceremony



ALTON B. PARKER.

about Rosemont. No request was made for police protection. Expecting that the day would be pleasant and that a crowd would flock to the ceremony on the lawn, Deputy Sheriff Webster of Kingston volunteered to bring up to Esopus a few deputies and have them in readiness in case the press about the speakers' stand made their assistance desirable. The offer was accepted with thanks by Secretary McCausland, but there was little need even of this presence of civil authority.

The steamer Sagamore, bearing the Democratic notification committee, was sighted from Rosemont at 1:05 p. m. and reached Rosemont at 1:15. At 11:30 the rain had nearly ceased, turning to a fine mist, but the cloudy sky showed no break. The ceremonies began as soon as the party on the Sagamore had disembarked.

The opening speech was that of Chairman Champ Clark of Missouri, who formally notified Judge Parker of his nomination and presented to him a certified copy of the platform adopted by the St. Louis convention and of the message decided upon by the convention in reply to the Judge's telegram on the gold standard sent to William F. Sheehan. Judge Parker followed Mr. Clark with his speech formally accepting the nomination. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception.

**Extracts from Parker's Speech.**  
"It has been well said, in substance, that there are but two powers in government—one the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between a republic and a monarchy. One represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism."

"The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people."

"What is needed—in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing laws."

"It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Philippines."

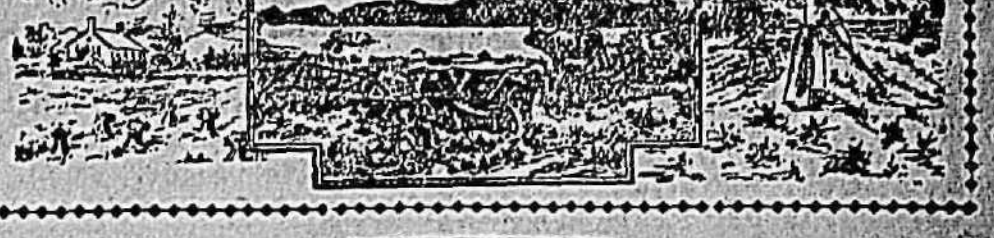
"We are not a military people, bent on conquest or engaged in extending our dominions in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peace, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth. . . . We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence."

"I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be endorsed by an election by the people I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a renomination."

John Jackson, a negro, was hanged at Uplandtown, Pa., for the murder of Jack Kinney, also colored, whom he killed near Connellsville June 30, 1903, in a quarrel over a game of craps. The trap refused to work and for five minutes the condemned man stood with the black cap on his head while the spring was being adjusted.

Aeronaut Baldwin of Springfield, Ohio, fell a distance of thirty feet at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was seriously injured. His balloon caught in a tree top and he was dumped out.

# FARM AND GARDEN



In a farm horse a good walk is, very essential.

In feeding dusty hay shake well and dampen before feeding.

Profit is determined by the difference in price and cost of raising.

In horses bad dispositions are generally the result of bad management and handling.

The cheapest way to produce pork is to push the pigs from the start and get them ready for market at not to exceed nine months.

All profit that comes from a dairy cow or one being fattened is derived from the food over and above that which is necessary to sustain life.

If any man has invented a successful method of grafting ambition on the average hired man he certainly is deserving of the everlasting plaudits of an all-suffering employing public.

For a profitable market fruit, the first consideration is fine appearance; the second, productiveness, and the third, quality. In fine appearance is also included good size.

Rape properly administered will supplement the corn crib in hog feeding. Most hogs are fond of rape, and it keeps on growing as the hog keeps on eating. No hog man should go along without giving this plant a trial.

Clover is a cleansing crop, as it usually shades the soil so that no weeds can grow, and at the same time furnishes the right conditions to cause their seeds to germinate, and then smother the young plants in their infancy.

All the giant pumpkins we see at fairs are grown large by special cultivation. Being planted in some rich spot, the vine is permitted to only grow one pumpkin. Old manure water is used freely in the hills. They are hoed often and the soil is kept in the best of till.

Cutting of roses, etc., may be made as the wood acquires firmness. Sand is best to start them in. If a bell glass is not at hand, a common tumbler will answer to invert over the cutting for a week or so, keeping the plants in the shade mostly. The inverted tumbler prevents too great evaporation.

The old queen bee comes out with the first swarm, thus leaving the parent stock queenless eight days, at which time the first young queens emerge from the cells and may lead out swarms daily for three or four days. The first swarm is always the cream of the colony, and from these is secured the greatest amount of honey, and they should be well cared for.

A Michigan man is doing a great work by making trips to New York and bringing out a lot of workmen to work on farms, in gardens and nurseries. He is succeeding fairly well in getting an industrious class of men, simply because he is a good judge of human nature and can distinguish between the bum and the honest workman. There is room for plenty of workmen in the country.

While thorough tillage does not add strength to the soil, it does add very materially in rendering plant food already in the soil available. It also allows the roots of the plants to spread more and to go deeper in their search for plant food. In a measure it also aids in absorbing nitrogen from the air. Thorough tillage helps to bring the elements of plant food into use and fit them for the plants to feed upon.

About one foot of space on the roost should be allowed for each adult fowl. Four roosts twenty-five feet long will accommodate one hundred fowls. The roosting poles should be on a level with each other, as this will prevent the fowls all trying to roost on the top perch. The roosting poles should be from twelve to eighteen inches apart, so that a house to accommodate one hundred fowls should be twenty-five feet long by twelve feet wide.

Twenty years ago cotton seed was considered of no value and thirty years ago it was a rule for the person last using a gin to remove his seed from around the gin house. Now it is found to be a valuable by-product. Last year the United States exported \$103,000,000 worth of cottonseed products. It now becomes apparent that the stalk of the cotton plant is used in the manufacture of paper. Verily "there are more things in heaven and earth than have been dreamed of."

**Grass Makes Hogs Grow.**  
Frank Hobart says: I need not go into detail over the grains that can be raised on a Kansas farm to be used as a balancer for corn, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without saying a word for grass. Grass is one of the best balancers of the corn ration. The farmer figures, maybe, on all

the condiments and high-priced feed advertised and forgets that the green carpets of Kansas, on which he looks and trends so often, are the best condiments known, and careful experiments have shown will save him in feed 20 to 30 per cent.

The two men who have made the most money out of hogs in Cherokee County have grass in abundance. Why will we keep our cows knee-deep in grass and our hogs knee-deep in mud? In a drive of nearly fifty miles last spring over a good portion of two of our southeastern counties, I was astonished to see but one farmer who had adequate pasture for his herd of hogs.

Corn has been cultivated 200 years, and its possibilities are just being discovered. Without it our Puritan forefathers would have perished, had we might have had no New England.

## Farmers Respected.

A well-known farm writer says: "There is an impression more or less prevalent among young farmers that a man must leave the farm if he would be respected. Some think that the farmer has the hardest lot of all, but you do not hear the people of the town express either one of these views. There is not a man reared among rural surroundings but would delight to return to the farm again. I have often advised young men to go on the farm to earn their start in life. I have believed for many years, have repeated it again and again, and now say deliberately, that, in my opinion, a first five hundred or a thousand dollars can be saved quicker on a farm than anywhere else. It is one thing to earn money and another to save it. I can pick out thirty farmers in my own county who have accumulated more than any thirty business men in the county. There are individual men, it is true, with greater possessions than any farmer, but they are so few that the most fortunate thirty will have been outstripped by the most successful thirty farmers. The next thirty farmers will have twice as much as the next thirty business men. Let the farmers exalt their own occupation. It is honorable. There is nothing dishonorable in hard work. There is no aristocracy except the aristocracy of industry."

## Best Method with Berries.

Customers say that the biggest berries have the faculty of coming to the top. Some growers make a practice of putting a few big berries in the bottom of each basket. This would certainly yield a good surprise to the purchaser, but it is not worth while to pick that way. The best plan is to have the average berries in the bottom of the box as well as on top. Packing a box of berries is allowable, and a practice which has been found profitable. It consists in arranging the berries on top so they will present the best possible appearance. As the boxes come in from the field some will need a few more berries to make a good, full box. Exercise a little care in arranging the berries, so as many will show as possible.

Stems and hulls do not add to the attractiveness of berries, and for this reason the topmost ones should be turned so the hulls and stems will be on the under side. It is a question how much of this work of facing it will pay to do. With a little practice ten nubile fingers can do the work rapidly. The square berry boxes hold considerably more than the Leslie, but the public will not pay enough more for the square ones to justify growers in using them. It may be true that the Leslie boxes do not hold quite a quart, but then there is no need of selling berries by the quart. Sell by the box, and do not guarantee the boxes to hold any specific quantity. If this is done and the boxes are always filled there can be no just cause for complaint.

Those who have never made berry boxes should provide an iron or piece of board covered with sheet iron for clenching the tacks. It should be four inches wide and project six inches over the edge of the workbench. The box material comes in bales of enough to make 500 boxes. The material dries out quickly in this country after a bale is opened, and for this reason it is best to keep it in the cellar or some damp place, as the slide strips will break when bent into position, if too dry. It does not help matters much to wet the material, for it then begins to curl, and will soon warp out of shape in our dry climate. Three to six strips can be laid together and bent around at the same time.

A magnetic hammer is almost indispensable in making berry boxes, as it will pick up the tiny tacks a great deal quicker than can the fingers. A spring wagon or light hack with springs is the vehicle for hauling berries to market. A large covered rig with the name of the farm, its proprietor, and the inviting announcement "fresh berries," lettered on the sides, will soon pay for itself. Several dollars can be saved by getting back the empty crates, either from stores or individual customers. The latter often ask growers to take back empty boxes, as they have no use for them.—Field and Farm.



OF ANTIOCH.  
A. B. JO  
EDWARD BROOK,  
BANKER  
Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General  
Banking Business.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

### TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH  
Lv. Chicago. 6:30 AM—No. 5, Daily ex-Sunday 10:40 AM  
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex-Sunday 3:15 PM  
4:30 PM—No. 13, Daily  
6:30 PM—No. 9, Daily  
8:40 AM—Sunday Special 10:40 AM

GOING SOUTH  
Lv. Antioch. 6:35 AM—No. 10, Daily  
7:15 AM—No. 14, Daily  
11:10 AM—No. 8, Daily ex-Sunday 1:45 PM  
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex-Sunday 6:15 PM  
9:45 PM—No. 2, Daily  
6:30 PM—Sunday Special 8:40 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains  
at Halsted street, Chicago, instead of the Central  
station if so desired.  
GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A.  
meets at 7:30 the first and third  
Monday evening of every month,  
in Woodman hall, Antioch, Illinois.  
Visiting Neighbors always welcome.  
J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.,  
C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827 A. F. & A. M., holds  
regular communications the first and third  
Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting  
Brethren always welcome.  
W. F. ZIEGLER, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 517 meets the  
first and third Saturday night in every month,  
at the Woodman hall.  
WALLACE F. DROM, Chancellor.  
S. J. EAKLE, Recorder.

### Mice Dislike Peppermint.

Mice have a great antipathy to the  
smell of peppermint, and a little oil  
of peppermint placed around their  
haunts and holes will successfully  
keep them away.

### English Is Optional Study.

English is in the future to be an  
optional subject in all public schools  
in Saxony on the ground that it is  
"the most widely used civilized lan-  
guage in the world."

### A Thought for the Week.

If you are not honest in your buy-  
ing and selling you cannot be honest  
in your praying.

### To Remove Smell of Onions.

Jars and bottles that smell of  
onions will be quite sweet and odor-  
less if left out of doors filled with  
sand or garden mold.

# Ayer's

This falling of your hair!  
Stop it, or you will soon be  
bald. Give your hair some  
Ayer's Hair Vigor. The fall-  
ing will stop, the hair will

## Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be  
clean and healthy. Why be  
satisfied with poor hair when  
you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried  
Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped  
the falling. New hair came in real thick and  
just a little curly."—Mrs. L. M. SMITH,  
Saratoga, N. Y.

for  
**Thick Hair**

### Painful Finish.

Belle—She said she would never  
marry a man that caused her a mo-  
men's pain.

### May—And did she?

Belle—Yes; she was married to her  
dentist.

### Excuse of Kaffir Witness.

"I am too ill to come to court to-  
day; I remand the case to to-morrow,"  
was the excuse sent by a missing  
Kaffir witness to the assistant magis-  
trate at Kimberley.

Mirrors Tempt Rats to Death.  
Some novel rat-traps, in which a  
mirror tempts the rodents to drown  
themselves in water, are provided for  
an English workhouse.

### Origin of Cossack.

Cossack (Kosak) is a word of Asi-  
atic origin, meaning a highwayman on  
horseback.

### Friends at Long Distance.

Nothing makes the earth seem so  
spacious as to have friends at a dis-  
tance; they make the latitudes and  
the longitudes.—Thoreau.

### Puts an End to It All.

A grievous wail oftentimes comes as a re-  
sult from unbearable pain from over taxed  
organs. Dizziness, backache, liver com-  
plaint and constipation. But thanks to  
Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end  
to it all. They are gentle but thorough.  
Try them. Only 25c Guaranteed by J. H.  
Swan druggist.

Complete Nerve Skeleton.  
One of the most interesting pos-  
sessions of the museum at the Hahne-  
mann Medical College in Philadelphia  
is a complete nerve skeleton made by  
Dr. Rufus B. Weaver, the famous neu-  
rologist. It is said to be the only  
specimen of the kind in the world.

### Usefulness Not Impaired.

Husband (of popular author)—Do  
you mean to tell me, doctor, that my  
wife is insane?

"No, not so bad as that, but she is  
hopelessly foolish."

"Well, that's a relief. I was afraid  
her usefulness as a writer was im-  
paired."—Life.

### Wasn't Worth Much.

Brown—Shortman isn't working  
much this summer, is he?

Green—Why, he told me the other  
day that he was working for all he was  
worth.

Brown—Well, it amounts to the  
same thing.

### Enterprising English Barber.

Owing to the war of rates on At-  
lantic steamship lines a barber in  
Dover, England, has the following ad-  
vertisement: "From the Toilet  
Saloon to New York for \$2. Shave  
included. Trains pass the door."

### Why They Hiss.

In West Africa the natives hiss  
when they are astonished; in the New  
Hebrides when they see anything  
beautiful. The Basutos applaud a po-  
pular orator in the assemblies by his-  
sing him.

### Moor the First Inventor.

The first piece of genuine meehan-  
ism the modern world saw, a clock,  
was the invention of a Moor.

### Fear for Infants' Teeth.

During the teething period of Ja-  
panese infants have an extra diet, con-  
sisting of fish and crustaceae.

### Loss of German Ships.

During 1901—the last year for  
which the figures are complete—Ger-  
many lost eighty-two registered ships

### Autos for Smugglers.

Smuggling by motor car has been  
developed into a fine art in Switzer-  
land.

### End of Bitter Fight.

Two physicians had a long and stubborn  
fight with an abscess on my right lung,  
writes J. H. Hughes of DuPont, Ga., and  
gave me up. Everyone thought my time  
had come. As a last resort I tried Dr.  
King's New Discovery for Consumption.  
The benefit I received was striking and I  
was on my feet in a few days. Now I've  
entirely regained my health. It conquers  
all coughs colds, throat and lung troubles.  
Guaranteed by J. H. Swan, druggist.  
Price 50 cents and \$1.00 trial bottle free.

# A GREAT FAIR!

Fifty-First Annual Event  
of the

## Lake Co. Agricultural Society

August 30-31; September 1-2; '04

AT LIBERTYVILLE

# Better

Than Ever Before

Speed Program  
Purses  
Exhibits  
Premiums

## Balloon Ascension and Parachute Drop

each afternoon, besides high tight wire work by  
two lady aeronauts of world-wide reputation

One of the finest MERRY-GO-ROUNDS possible to  
secure is to be on the grounds this year.

### ....SPLENDID AND UNUSUAL SPECIAL EXHIBITS....

#### Speed Program

Wednesday, Aug. 31

2:24 Trot.....\$300.00  
3:00 Trot.....300.00  
2:20 Pace.....300.00

Thursday, Sept. 1

2:28 Trot.....\$300.00  
Free-for-All-Pace.....400.00  
Mixed Trot and Pace, Lake county only,  
2:40 Trotters and 2:50 Pacers.....200.00

Friday, Sept. 2

2:35 Pace.....\$300.00  
Free-for-All-Trot.....400.00  
2:40 Trot.....300.00

#### \$2,800 in Purses

\$100 for Base Ball  
Money Prizes for  
Annual Baby Show

REMEMBER THE  
DATE---August 30-31;  
September 1-2

## ! The Great Lake County Fair !

### The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death.  
Thus a mere scratch insignificant cuts or  
puny boils have paid the death penalty.  
It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve  
ever handy. It's the best salve on earth  
and will prevent fatality when burns, sores,  
ulcers and piles threaten. Only 25c at  
J. H. Swan's drug store

### would If She Could.

"I believe you'd stand before a  
mirror all day," said Mr. Closely snap-  
pishly, "doing nothing but changing  
your dresses."

"Perhaps I would," replied Mrs.  
Closely dreamily, "if I had the  
addresses."—Stray Stories.

### Rather Doubtful.

"Do you think," asked the moral-  
izer, "we shall know each other in  
heaven?"

"Not likely," replied the demoral-  
izer. "If most of my acquaintances  
get to heaven they'll be changed be-  
yond recognition."

### Same Old Story.

Muggsby—That fellow Naggs is the  
biggest fool crank I ever met.

Juggins—How's that?  
Muggsby—I argued with him two  
hours yesterday without being able  
to convince him that I was right and  
he was wrong.

### Forever Barred.

"Only one thing saved me from  
dropping into literature," said the  
man who was working in a bank.

"You didn't have the genius?" in-  
terrogated the friend.  
"I didn't have a pretty middle  
name."

### That Young Man Is Doomed.

Anxious Mother—What are the in-  
tentions of that young man who calls  
on you three times a week?

Pretty Daughter—Oh, it doesn't  
matter in the least. This is leap year  
and I know what my intentions are all  
right.

### You Bet He Does.

"Mamma," asked small Floramay,  
"does a lawyer know everything?"

"No, dear," replied her mother, "but  
he thinks you think he does."

### Germ of Good Cheer.

Tact is the art of adjusting the  
relationships between ourselves and  
others.

### Suicide Prevented.

The startling announcement that a pre-  
ventive of suicide had been discovered  
will interest many. A rundown system or  
despondency invariably precede suicide and  
something has been found that will prevent  
that condition which makes suicide likely.  
At the first thought of self destruction take  
Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic  
and nerve will strengthen the nerves and  
build up the system. It's also a great  
stomach, liver and kidney regulator. Only  
50c satisfaction guaranteed by J. H. Swan  
druggist.

### He Doesn't Deserve to Be Married.

"I suppose," said the bachelor broth-  
er, "you think your baby is the one  
and only in the world most of the  
time."

"Most of the time!" echoed the  
young mother. "Why, I think so all  
the time."

"Is it possible!" exclaimed the b. b.  
"And I used to think you had an occa-  
sional, lucid moment."

### Freckle-Proof.

Little Marie hated freckles, and  
with good reason, for she was like the  
proverbial turkey egg. Her small  
nose, Rhody, was as black as tar, ex-  
cept her beautiful white teeth.

One day Marie said regretfully:  
"What I was black like you, Rhody;  
ain't nowhere for you to get freckles  
'cept on your teeth."—Lippincott's.

### A Toast.

"Put down that glass!" cried Mrs.  
Jawsum, catching her husband in the  
act of taking a wee nip. "If you drink  
that liquor I'll never speak to you  
again as long as I live."

"My dear," said he, "as he gulped  
it down, 'here's long life to you.'"  
Philadelphia Press.

### Temporary Truce.

"What do you do when your wife  
asks you if you ever cared for any  
other woman before you met her?"  
asked Ruggles.

"I temporize," said Boggles.

"Temporize?"  
"Yes; I tell her I haven't time to  
enumerate them all."

### One Use for Quicklime.

A bowl of quicklime placed in a  
damp cupboard, and occasionally re-  
newed, will absorb the moisture and  
make the cupboard dry.

### The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin,  
offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining  
Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining  
and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee,  
Manitowoc and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ash-  
land and Duluth. Connections are made  
with diverging lines at all terminal points.  
Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleep-  
ing car reservations and further infor-  
mation apply to agents of this company or  
write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

### Cure for Nervous Diseases.

The latest cure for nervous dis-  
eases, according to a Swiss doctor, is  
tea made with melted snow.

### The Thinking Cap.

He who wrestles with us strength-  
ens our nerves and sharpens our skill.  
Our antagonist is our helper.—Burke.

### Annihilated.

Teacher—Tommy, can you tell us  
which birds are extinct?  
Tommy—Yes, ma'am. The dodo and  
the dove of peace.

### High-Power Incandescent Light.

The manufacture of high-power in-  
candescent lights is making progress  
at Coventry.

### Greece's Population Increasing.

The population of Greece is said to  
be increasing faster than that of any  
other country in Europe at present.

### Warmth in Plant Roots.

The roots of plants are found to  
have a higher temperature than the  
soil, but only while growing.

### Dogs in Funeral Cortage.

At the burial of a South London  
man his six dogs, draped in black, fol-  
lowed the cortage.

### Old Map of Jerusalem.

A map of Jerusalem in mosaic over  
1,500 years old has been found in  
Palestine.

### Will Have No More Barmaldis.

Johannesburg, like Glasgow, has  
banished the barmald from its sa-  
loons.

### No Wonder.

Oldbach—Your wife's arguments  
seem to carry considerable weight.  
Bunpeck—You bet they do. She tips  
the scales at 250 pounds.

# \$50,000.00

CASH GIVEN AWAY to Users of

# LION COFFEE

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

How  
Would  
You

Like a Check Like This?

We Have Awarded \$20,000.00

Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion  
Coffee Packages and a 2-cent  
stamp entitle you (in addition to  
the regular free premiums) to  
one vote. The 2-cent stamp cov-  
ers our acknowledgment to you  
that your estimate is recorded.  
You can send as many esti-  
mates as desired.

Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

will be awarded to the one who is nearest  
correct on both our World's Fair and Presi-  
dential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers'  
Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

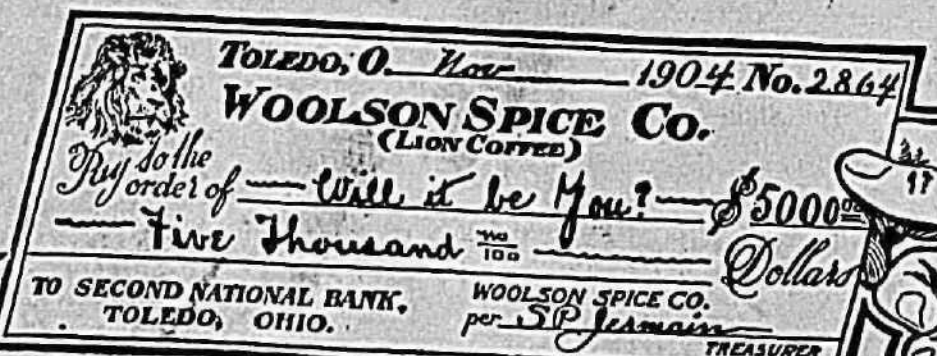
How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?  
Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it, you will be suited and  
convinced there is no other such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And  
we're using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a benefit. Hence for your Lion Heads

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES  
Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

# LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.)

TOLEDO, OHIO.



What will be the total popular vote cast  
for President (votes for all can-  
didates combined) at the election  
November 8, 1904?

In 1900 election, 13,959,853 people voted  
for President. For nearest correct esti-  
mates received in Woolson Spice Com-  
pany's office, Toledo, O., on or before  
November 5, 1904, we will give first  
prize for the nearest correct estimate,  
second prize to the next nearest, etc.,  
etc., as follows:

1. First Prize	\$2,500.00
2. Second Prize	1,000.00
3. Prizes	500.00
4. Prizes	200.00
5. Prizes	100.00
10 Prizes	50.00
20 Prizes	25.00
50 Prizes	10.00
100 Prizes	5.00
2139 Prizes	TOTAL, \$20,000.00